

the Times defend the assessment of much as it did?

It could afford to spend \$100,000 to the location of the capital this fall.

—Denver Advertiser.

It is a good thing to be used in controlling the vote.

the splendid showing the Arapahoe assessment gives for money and intended for the consideration of the vote. The bank balances would be influential argument.

the Pueblo News warbles as follows:

There's a city the people call Denver, to her the capital they'll send for, "kick" and "she'll plead," the people'll never heed— "sit upon beautiful Denver."

Leadville Democrat thinks that Chief Elder would make a good successor to Teller. As Governor Elbert could not attend the convention of 1876, it is to imagine where his strength can run.

Leadville Herald speaks as though it was to have a protective tariff. Will it please state what industries in Leadville would be helped by protection, and what effect this protection would have on its own trade?

St. Louis Globe-Democrat has made the very frank admission regarding Mr. Teller: "Mr. Conkling cannot blame his defeat; he put them in a very bad attitude by resigning, and they have to do him with singular steadfastness about the whole struggle which he forced upon them."

of the significant things about the meeting of the board of trade of Denver to consider the capital question, was the talk about the vote. The Democrat estimates will take \$1,000,000 to absolutely count.

As \$200 were subscribed, there now is \$999,999 to be raised. This is about the amount of money and credits in Denver in 1880.

Pueblo Chieftain speaks of our tour track as follows: "The tour track is now finished at the Springs. It is 1-1/2 in length, and has a grade toward the city of eight feet to the 1,000. The finance committee are through with their work, while the landlairs are 'rustling' like Trojans."

The landlairs at the Springs are content of accommodating comfortably all who want to make assurance doubly sure, by hall and several large rooms are provided with beds."

Leadville Democrat gives the following pleasant notice of Colorado Springs as a place for the capital:

Colorado Springs is central and beautifully situated, with plenty of room to spread out and grow. Its nearness to Manitou, with its beautiful natural springs, and the fact of the gods; the enchanting sublimity of the scenery in its immediate vicinity, the uniform salubrity of its climate all seasons, the home-like comfort of its buildings, the superior morality, thrift, intelligence and culture of its citizens, all conspire to make it preeminently worthy of the choice of the state as its capital."

he Tribune has dealt Governor Evans a very severe blow in the past few weeks, we consider the action of the commissioners of Arapahoe county in raising his assessment from \$20,000 on one item to \$250,000, the severest blow yet given him. We understand that he is not guilty of perjury, however, as he induced an agent to do the swearing for him. The assessment last year made returns whatever for stocks. This year's assessment was more honest, but was only twenty-sevenths of what the commission thought it should be. That a public man could so dishonestly avoid paying his just portion of expenses of his state and yet retain an influential standing in his community, does not speak well for public morals.

It is not generally known that Carlyle was disappointed in his early affections before he met his Jane. Miss Margaret Gordon dismissed him some years before in the following sly manner:

"And now, my dear friend, a long adieu; one advice, and as a parting one consider, value it, cultivate the milder dispositions of your heart, and the more extravagant claims of the brain. In time your abilities must be known, among your acquaintance they are already beamed with wonder and delight. By those whose opinion will be valuable, they hereafter will be appreciated. Genius will render you great. May virtue render you beloved; remove the selfish distance between you and ordinary men, and you will be gentle and gentle with their inferiority, and be convinced they will respect you as much and like you more. Why conceal the real goodness that flows in your heart? I have ventured this counsel from an anxiety for your welfare, and I would enforce it with all the earnestness of the most sincere friendship. Let your light shine before men, and think them not unworthy the trouble. This exercise will preserve your mind. It must be a pleasing thing to live in the affections of others. Again adieu. Pardon the freedom I have used, and when you think of me be it as of a kind sister, to whom your happiness will always yield delight, and your griefs sorrow. Yours, with esteem and regard, M."

"I give you not my address because I dare not promise to see you."

THE ARAPAHOE ASSESSMENT.

The GAZETTE can congratulate itself on the result of its agitation of the fraudulent assessment in Arapahoe county last winter. It finally led to the appointment of a committee of investigation on the part of the legislature which made an able, exhaustive report, containing such a powerful array of facts that the unprejudiced reader of it could not help coming to the conclusion that the assessment was fraudulent and unjust throughout.

The Denver papers quietly sneered at the report, but they feared its result. The Arapahoe board of commissioners were inspired to do their whole duty this time, though stoutly protesting last winter that the assessment of 1880 was fair and just as compared with the rest of the state. We claimed that the investigation might not correct any injustice in the past, but might prevent its repetition in the future. Our predictions are fulfilled. The

value of personal property is about doubled. A distinguished railroad man, who gave in less than \$5,000 a year ago for all his personal property, has had his assessment on one item of personal property raised \$250,000. Merchants have had the valuation on their stock of goods raised, in some instances, \$100,000. The entire increase is about \$3,000,000.

It is a good proverb which says "give the devil his due." Fair play demands this. We will therefore admit that there has been an effort on the part of the county officers of Arapahoe to have a just assessment. We can not allow any credit for this, however, because these same county officers, with the exception of Commissioner Londoner, defended the justice of the assessment a year ago. No committed were they to this assessment that we doubt that the assessment would have been changed on the score of consistency, had it not been for Commissioner Londoner. If their assessment was just a year ago, the assessment this year must be an over-assessment. The commissioners and assessors certainly were wrong a year ago, or are wrong now, but from this category we must except Mr. Londoner, who denounced as strongly as any one, the fraudulent assessment of 1880 and pledged his word to do what he could for honesty and fairness this year. He has evidently done so. This year Arapahoe will largely increase her assessment and pay proportionately more of the state taxes. This will reduce the proportion of other counties and greatly relieve some of our sorely taxed counties.

Manitou's Success.

Leadville Herald.

The Manitou hotels, although having double the capacity of any previous year, are said to be crowded and have been for the entire season. The Stragglers of Colorado is not only becoming popular for the citizens of our own state, but eastern people and Europeans are making it a favorite summer resort.

Denver's Strong Claim.

Denver Tribune.

The claim is made that Denver is a bad place for the capital, because it offers unusual advantages for intemperance. This is not a good claim. The average legislator has a very small head, and if this city can, more than any other place, furnish the means for enlarging it, it is evidently the proper place for the capital.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Destructive Conflagration in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—A Truckee dispatch says: A fire broke out last night in a dance house on Jibboom street, which raged through the night, and is still burning. Though now under control, it has destroyed every business house in town, except three, and many residences. Loss estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Among the heaviest losers are P. Sheridan \$12,000, N. E. Buckhalter & Co. \$12,000, J. J. Adolph \$21,000, J. Rahell \$10,000, J. G. London & Co. \$25,000, H. Johnson \$12,000, W. H. Hurd \$15,000, H. Davis \$10,000, S. McKay \$20,000, G. W. Harrison, \$10,000, Odd Fellows Hall, \$10,000.

The remainder of the town was saved with much difficulty. Commandary pluck is shown, and rebuilding is already begun. The new town will be of a more substantial construction than that destroyed. Insurance will probably aggregate a third of the loss. All the devil monde are houseless and the prevailing opinion of the losers is to allow them to remain with the alternative of seeking other localities.

The charred bones of some person unknown were found in the debris of the fire, but other than this no loss of life is reported. From street is filled with temporary buildings. Carpenters from Reno and neighboring towns have come to labor and none are turned away. Tramps have flocked to the place in large numbers.

LATEST.

6:30 p. m. The fire has been quenched about the Odd Fellows' hall. The interior of the building is in good condition.

CONFLAGRATION IN DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, August 3.—A fire early this morning in the lower part of the city, known as Fountain City, destroyed twenty-five buildings. The loss is about \$100,000, with but small insurance. Many families escaped with only their night clothes. The fire broke out in Williams' grocery, and the origin of it is unknown.

DAMAGED BY FOREST FIRES.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Dispatches from Sturgeon Bay, Wis., say the northern part of that peninsula has been damaged considerably by forest fires. It was believed that Monday's rain would stop the flames, but they are raging now harder than ever, running out and under the trees and threatening houses and barns. The people are seriously alarmed.

A Theatrical Company's Trouble.

DENVER, August 3.—Last night the Snelbaker Majestic Consolidation broke up. Manchester and Jennings and a few others of the troupe refused to play here last night unless they got money, and Messrs. Langrishe and Pierce, from whom the hall was rented, then refused to allow the remainder of the troupe to play. The audience was dismissed and their ticket money refunded. Members of the troupe claim nine weeks salary due them. They were brought out here by Snelbaker, who left them in Leadville. There they played to good houses but the treasurer, named Smith, left with a thousand dollars. In this city their success was not so great as expected and the actors became disgusted.

Rich Strike in Breckenridge.

BRECKENRIDGE, Col., August 3.—The Summit County Leader says: Two rich strikes are just reported from Chihuahua made on Monday. On the Buena Vista lode a tunnel at a depth of nearly two hundred feet cut a true fissure vein of over four feet in width of solid mineral, which will run two hundred and forty-one ounces of silver per ton.

In the Blue lode the owners, H. C. Snyder and others, have struck an eighteen-inch vein of carbonate of copper running five hundred and ninety ounces. Considerable excitement exists in the immediate locality in consequence.

Another Beery War.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—A brewers war begun here today which threatens to be bitter and destructive of rates. All the breweries in the city followed the lead of the Winklemeyer, and reduced the price from eight to seven dollars per keg.

PARLIAMENT PUZZLED.

Bradlaugh on the Rampage.

He Attempts to Enter the House of Commons and is Forcibly Ejected.

The People Cheer and the Members Talk.

EXCITING SCENES.

LONDON, August 3.—In the house of commons Bradlaugh raised a question of privilege that the resolution of the house in regard to Bradlaugh only excluded him from the house, and he moved that the officials in holding him in the lobby were exceeding their authority.

The speaker replied that he considered it his duty to order Bradlaugh's removal, and added, "The door is closed."

The cheers of the crowd outside were audible inside the house.

Gladstone supported the speaker, and said that Bradlaugh's motion was untenable.

After his first repulse Bradlaugh remained some time standing in the palace yard with his arms folded and drew indignation from him, barring his way to the house. Gladstone declared that Bradlaugh must now be treated as having no more right to enter the house than a stranger.

Northeast endorsed Gladstone's view. While Sir Milford Lawson was speaking against the illegal conduct of the house, Bradlaugh who had evaded the police, endeavored to force an entrance, but was seized by messengers and dragged from the doors, when he was taken in charge by six police, still resisting strenuously. His coat was torn in the struggle.

The speaker ruled the motion of Sir Milford Lawson for rescinding the former resolution against the admission of Bradlaugh irrelevant and out of order.

Bradlaugh and Gladstone, after a short fight, were taken to the police station.

He thought such a scene unprecedented. He has appealed to the opposition to reconsider their former decision so as to extricate themselves from the present difficulties. He was called to order for irrelevancy. Lord John Manners said that Bradlaugh's attitude was calculated to encourage Bradlaugh who had necessitated his forcible removal by attempting to force an entrance. The amendment to Bradlaugh's motion declaring the house's conduct of the speaker and officials under his orders was accepted by Gladstone and Northeast and was passed. A number of liberal members left the house before the vote was taken amidst heated cheers. Bradlaugh, after expulsion, went to Bow street for a summons against the police.

The summons were refused by the magistrate, who advised him to prepare information in reference to the summons desired for assault.

The amendment to the Bradlaugh motion passed—191 to 9. The minority was composed of Biggar, Finlavin, Cowan, Earle, Bradhurst, Bessie and Summers, Tellers, Bradlaugh and Ashurst. Among the liberals who abstained from voting were Bright and Sir Charles Dilkes. Mrs. Anne Bessant and two daughters of Bradlaugh, were present in Westminster hall. Two hundred extra policemen were on duty. The statement that the removal of Bradlaugh on his attempting to enter the house

WAS EFFECTED QUIETLY.

appears to be an error. He made an attempt soon after the business of the house commenced. He informed Esau, deputy sergeant at arms, that he was mandated by his constituents and would not yield to anything illegal. Upon Esau putting out his hand to prevent his passage, Bradlaugh pushed him and he was immediately seized by a usher with whom he struggled fiercely, shouting "if anyone dares hinder me." He was hustled down a staircase, grappling with the police and the ushers, but no blows were struck. He was ghastly pale when he appeared in the palace yard and was still struggling with the police, and almost fainting. A glass of water was brought and his face bathed. He threatened to come to the house again with such force that the police was compelled to arrest him. The police cleared the palace yard at 12:30 p. m.

BRADLAUGH CHEERED.

LONDON, August 3.—An immense crowd today cheered Bradlaugh when he entered the palace yard of Westminster hall. On Bradlaugh's attempting to enter the house he was quickly removed from the lobby and escorted by the police into the yard where he stood conversing with a friend.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A London dispatch says: At a quarter to twelve some of the loudest cheers under the stars were heard, and numbers ran through the crowd of assembled members of parliament. "He has come." Almost immediately Bradlaugh appeared, coming through the entrance reserved for members. He looked pale and evidently suffered from self-imposed excitement. His haggard black dress heightened the effect of his pallor and it was frequently remarked that he looked like an animated corpse. Bradlaugh welcomed his colleague and took the opportunity of the short delay before the proceedings could begin, to hold a consultation about the tactics to be pursued. The rumor ran through the lobby that Bradlaugh meant to use actual force to obtain entrance and resist removal. This heightened the interest and when the speaker passed to prayers scarcely an honorable member followed. At the door of the house stood two deputy sergeants at arms, Esau and Gasset, Jr., flanked on either side by members, policemen picked for great bodily strength, a number of atheist conservative members also stood close to the door only too anxious to distinguish themselves as volunteers in suppressing excitement. The defending force looked quite nervous, and closed up their ranks when the speaker passed through. The member for Northampton showed a disposition to break through the ranks with a sudden rush and was with a feeling of relief to all when it was announced "the speaker is in the chair," which told that business had begun, and the moment for action had arrived. Involuntarily all eyes were turned toward Bradlaugh, and without a word being spoken a lane was opened up and he was seen passing through the crowd which interposed between him and the doors of the house.

WITH A STEADY STROKE.

the member from Northampton made directly for the door, and so eager were the members to see all that should occur a rush occurred which nearly pushed him with the deputy sergeant-at-arms into the sacred precincts.

Esau, however, barred the way, and informed Bradlaugh that by the speaker's orders he was obliged to forbid him to pass. A

short parley ensued in low tones, being quite inaudible, owing to the buzz of excited comment. Suddenly Bradlaugh seized Esau by the collar and attempted to push him aside. Immediately the member from Northampton was seized by other deputy sergeants-at-arms and a number of policemen who proceeded to drag him across the lobby toward the member's entrance. He struggled violently and a painful scene ensued. He was half pulled and half shoved through the door by sheer force, followed by hundreds of members, principally conservatives. Many of them indulged in

EXCITING JIBES.

at the scene which will be remembered with pain and sorrow as long as the history of parliament is recalled to mind. Down the broad staircase, struggling all the way with a mob, and in the risk of breaking his own and his captors' necks was the member from Northampton dragged until the outer door of the palace yard was reached. Then the doors were swung to and the expelled member was released from the grip of his assailants.

THE LAND LEAGUE'S REPORTS.

The London Times says in a leading article that the National Land League convention, announced to be held in Dublin on the 15th of September, is obviously intended to prevent the land bill from having a tranquilizing effect. This is, no doubt, a desperate effort of the league to prolong its active existence to ruin the country. The agitator's aim is to defeat the settlement of the relations between landlords and tenants by a new tribunal, and it will be necessary for the government to make the land bill a law to support the decisions of the land court.

OF THE AMERICAN.

LONDON, August 3.—Lord Playfair, deputy speaker of the commons, will sail on the 18th for the United States should parliament be then prorogued.

DISSATISFIED CHIEFS.

Gov. Sir Percival Robinson, high commissioner for south Africa, expressed provisions proposed in the convention with the Boers to a large meeting of native chiefs. They were very dissatisfied and expressed a determination to fight Boers if necessary.

A FOOLISH ADVENTURE.

LONDON, August 3.—The Dory "Little Western" from London, June 14, for New York, was spoken in latitude 43 north, and longitude 36 west, by steamer Donar, which arrived at Southampton yesterday. She wanted assistance, although her main boom was broken, and the crew said she was leaking at the rate of four inches an hour.

THE NEW RESERVATION.

DENVER, August 3.—OTTO MEARS, of the Ute Indian commission, arrived in the city today enroute to the new Ute reservation on the White and Green rivers in Utah. At Salt Lake he will be joined by Commissioner Russell and the two will proceed to the reservation under an escort furnished by Gen. Crook. The object of the trip is mainly to arrange matters at the reservation for the reception of its occupants, the first week being the erection of agency buildings. Under the present arrangements Major Berry will continue as agent. It will be the duty of the agent to furnish required tools and agricultural implements. Mears says the removal will take place without doubt in four weeks and the Indians will likely go peacefully. They were notified three weeks ago that

THEIR REMOVAL.

would take place within two months. They said they would go but have very little to say. Six hundred troops under General McKendree will escort them via the old Ute trail to the new reservation. Very little preparation is required and the Uncompagres can move at short notice.

For the present the southern Utes, belonging to that portion of the reservation in La Plata county, can not be moved, but Mears thinks that after the others are gone they will be anxious to follow. The total number of Indians to be settled on the new reservation is about twenty-seven hundred including Uncompagres, Utebais and White River Utes. When once out of the state Colorado will

NOT LIKELY BE BOTHERED.

with them as there is a dry desert fifty miles wide between their new home and Colorado, and if this should not prove to be a sufficient barrier, the troops stationed on the reservation will be sufficient to guard them. Their new lands Mears says, are superior to any lands in Uncompagres reservation and contain plenty of fish and game. Bids for agency supplies etc. will in the future be sent to Salt Lake.

TWO MEN INJURED.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH PARK ROAD.

DENVER, August 3.—Another serious accident occurred on the South Park road about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Deans, about twenty miles up the cañon. At that hour two freight trains were following each other up the cañon, but a short distance intervening between them, when, for some unaccountable reason, the first train came to a halt, and the engineer of the rear train, not receiving the proper signal, ran his engine into the cars ahead of him.

The force of the collision was so great that three cars were crushed and thrown from the track, while the engineer was thrown violently forward and severely injured; another man in the caboose of the first train also suffering considerably, his escape from death being at most miraculous.

Immediately after the accident a telegram was sent from Deans to the officials of the road in this city, and steps were at once taken to repair the damage done and make the injured men as comfortable as possible. A wrecking train was sent to the scene to clear away the debris, and a train of passenger coaches was also dispatched in order that the passengers on the train from Leadville would be delayed as little as possible. The track was in an impassible condition and a transfer of baggage, mails and passengers was found necessary.

The wounded men were placed on the relief train and brought to this city, being taken to their residences, where surgical examinations were made. It was found that while both had been severely hurt neither were in danger of losing their lives. Their injuries consisted of a few broken bones and numerous bruises, none of which could possibly be fatal in their consequences.

As yet no one has been blamed for the affair, although the proper authorities will look into the matter and see to it that those at fault receive their dues.

TOURNAMENT.

Preparing for the Coming Contest.

List of Prizes and Other Notes of Interest.

On next Tuesday and Wednesday, August 9th and 10th, the annual state firemen's tournament will take place in this city. The committee having the matter in charge report that all arrangements have been perfected, and the indications are that it will be one of the best attended and most successful tournaments ever held in the state. Probably not as many horse teams will be entered as there were last year at Denver, owing to the fact that several of the Denver organizations, which heretofore always took an active interest in annual state gatherings, have disbanded. In the past fifty-five teams have been entered at the state tournaments from Denver, but this year only two company will be represented. All of the other cities in the state will send their usual delegations. So far as can be learned at the present time about fifteen companies will be in attendance. They are as follows:

Books No. 2, of Denver.

J. B. McAuley Hose company, No. 1 of Silver Cliff.

J. F. Humphrey Hose company No. 2, of Leadville.

J. T. Clark Hose company No. 2, of Cheyenne.

Hose No. 4, of Denver.

H. A. W. Tabor Hose company No. 5, of Denver.

Excelsior Hose company No. 1, of Golden.

S. B. Orman Hose company No. 1, South Pueblo.

J. M. Richardson Hose company No. 1, of Pueblo.

J. E. Bates Hose company No. 3, of Denver.

R. T. Ingall Hose company No. 2, of Silver Cliff.

Matt Frame Hose company No. 1, Colorado Springs.

W. S. Jackson Hose company No. 2, of Colorado Springs.

J. M. Sigafoos Hose company No. 1, Colorado Springs.

TOURNAMENT NOTES.

Mont's band will furnish the music.

From 15 to 20 teams will be in attendance.

Books 2, of Denver, are expected on Sunday.

Amory Hall will be thrown open for association meetings.

Barrels filled with ice water will be placed along the track during the races.

Books No. 2, of Denver are entered for the free-for-all speed test of 600 feet.

The attention of team captains is called to general tournament rules 12, 19, 20 and 23. The board of control has no desire for more "kicking," but will, in justice to itself and for the good of the association in general, insist upon a rigid enforcement of the rules pointed out. This does not mean that the members of the board will prove the allegations that protests are contained. Their decisions will depend upon the evidence submitted in each particular case.

Speaking of the tournament the Leadville Democrat says: "The Humphrey hose running team ran for positions yesterday afternoon with the following result: Tibbits and Hunter in the lead, Clark and Allen second, Collins and Scott third, Hans and Dodge fourth, Louie Scholes plugman, assisted by Conley, Matt Medill plugman. The boys in a practice run yesterday afternoon made a score of 37.5, but they will have to do better work than this to make a creditable showing at the tournament. It is rumored that the association proposes to file some objection to the Leadville and Denver teams upon the grounds that they have employed professional runners for the occasion. There is not a runner on either the Humphrey's or Tabor's of this city whose membership does not date months back, and the department has not been guilty of any such unfairness in the organization of their team."

TOURNAMENT PRIZES—WET TEST.

First prize, \$100 in gold.

Second prize, \$50 in gold.

Third prize, \$25 in gold.

DRY TEST.

First prize, \$100 in gold.

Second prize, \$50 in gold.

Third prize, \$25 in gold.

HOOK AND LADDER.

First prize, \$100 in gold.

Second prize, \$50 in gold.

Third prize, \$25 in gold.

STRAID-HAWAY.

The distance for the Hook and Ladder Straightaway race is 600 feet carrying at least one ladder. The prizes in this test are:

First prize, \$100 in gold.

Second prize, \$50 in gold.

Third prize, \$25 in gold.

FOOT RACES.

Each team taking part in the tournament will be allowed to enter one of its members. Distance, 1,000 feet.

First prize, \$50 in gold.

Second prize, \$25 in gold.

Third prize, \$10 in gold.

RIO GRANDE RATES.

General Passenger Agent F. C. Nims, of the Denver and Rio Grande, announces the following special round trip rates from points on said road to Colorado Springs and return in connection with the state firemen's tournament:

El Moro, \$4.50.

Silver Cliff, \$4.50.

Canon City, \$3.50.

Leadville, \$3.00.

South Pueblo, \$2.00.

Bureau Vista, \$2.00.

Denver Vista, \$1.00.

The rate above mentioned is for firemen and their ladders, one body to each fireman, the firemen to be identified to the satisfaction of the ticket seller.

The rate for outsiders, round trip, is one fare and one-fifth of one fare. This makes the round trip ticket from Denver cost \$5.40.

Tickets are good on all trains to the Springs August 7 and 8, and for returning from the Springs to include the 11th.

A Humane Society or Colorado.

Denver don't know which is the choice. Bad for Denver.

Secretary Blaine now carries a good-sized club for a walking-stick.

Lorillard, the best tobacco man of the United States, has won sixteen races.

Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling is to this country what the sublime porte is to Europe.

Dr. Tauner has settled at Corry, Pennsylvania. His lunch will not cost him much.

The capital goes to the most attractive place. Score no end votes for Colorado Springs.

The Fairplay Flume expresses great satisfaction in the Denver & Rio Grande extension up Ute Pass.

Yesterday morning many of Colorado's morning papers made a feeble attempt to imitate the Police Gazette.

If Belford goes into the greenback party, it will make a break in the alleged Pittkin-Belford-Ward combination.

The Union Pacific is not likely to build a road by proxy to Pueblo. If it wants such a road it must be built openly.

The Chronicle came out Friday afternoon as an illustrated paper. As a work of art, "The One Price" Sands, Felton & Co.'s outline drawings took the cake.

The Denver News says that the tax on personal property in Arapahoe county, which was estimated by the county commissioners yesterday, shows an increase of \$3,000,000 over last year.

The colored people celebrated one of their anniversaries yesterday not only in Denver but also in Colorado Springs. There are no reasons why this should not be a national holiday.

The pictures of the gallows published in yesterday's papers may do this good. They were so horrible that it may prevent a very hardened man even from doing that which would bring him to such a place.

The Hon. James B. Belford is advertised to speak at the national greenback meeting in Kansas. The greenbackers now claim him as a recent convert. Unfortunately his vagaries on the financial question give color to this report.

The Boulder News and Courier takes the following realistic view of the future: "When the new branch of the D. & R. G. from Manitou to Leadville is completed, it will be only a short ride for the Catbawlt to reach the Capital at Colorado Springs."

The Tribune in complaining that John Evans did not turn in any money and credits does him an injustice. The Tribune has been demonstrating for nearly two weeks that his liabilities are immense, and far greater than any money or credits he might have on hand.

The Tribune urges that Pueblo, Boulder, Golden, Fort Collins, and Colorado Springs should support Denver out of gratitude. This is sublime in cheek. It is a pretty well established fact that Denver is not given to philanthropic measures for the benefit of her sister cities.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Keene will keep his telegraph line independent. The Western Union is a fair corporation, but it is too complacent over the fact that it has the whole field to itself. Our press report is served very late owing to the insufficiency of wires. The officers of the company in this state are doing their best but do not have sufficient facilities for their business.

The Tribune publishes the tax returns of John Evans. It is clearly an under assessment which a just assessor and the county commissioners would raise some hundreds of thousands of dollars. But is it worse than the average Denver assessment? Messrs. Tabor, Smith, Cheesman, Moffatt, Routt and other reputed millionaires, made no return of money and credits last year. The trouble is the whole assessment is rotten and unfair.

O'Donovan Rossa denies all knowledge of the infernal machines recently shipped from this country to Liverpool. There are some things about the manner in which these barrels of "cement" were discovered, and the apparent connection which it has been attempted to establish between them and prominent Fenian leaders, that gives rise to a suspicion that they may have been shipped by enemies of the Irish agitators to discredit their cause.

The average English newspaper is not at all backward in freeing its mind about royalty. Take for instance an extract from a recent British journal: "This week the court comes racing back southward from Balmoral. A parliamentary return of the number of weeks which the queen spends per year in express trains would be instructive reading. The function of government with us, so far as the monarchial head of the executive is concerned, appears to be a perpetually 'telle one.' This is somewhat akin to the free and easy American custom of criticizing the perambulating habits of public officers."

The conferring of the Order of Merit upon Prof. Whitney of Yale by the Emperor of Germany is an honor deserved and won. It is peculiarly appropriate that Whitney should be the successor of Carlyle. Carlyle was the first great English student of German literature and did much to inspire a love for it in England. Whitney is the most accomplished German scholar in America and has done most to inspire a love for the language in this country. Carlyle, the speculative philosopher, introduced the literature and Whitney the philologist, the language to the English speaking people. Both are original investigators in these separate but equally important fields of study.

As a good lesson from Washington the following will be appreciated: "Mr. Jay Gould has given some good lessons in the organization of telegraph companies, and his rival in the stock market has started out to attempt to profit by his teachings. Yesterday

"the organization of Mr. James R. Keene's new telegraph company was completed by the election of Mr. Keene as president and Mr. C. H. Haskins as vice president. As yet there is a good deal of the embryonic character about the new concern, but the vice president is a practical telegraph man, having had the general management of the lines of the Northwestern Telegraph company before it passed into the capacious maw of the Western Union. There may be some redoubt of stock operations about the new enterprise, but so there was about the Atlantic and Pacific and the American Union, both of which companies grew into sufficient prominence to compel a buying off or absorption by the impregnable telegraph monopoly."

That "mysterious torpedo boat" which was built at the Delamater Iron works and finished somewhat suspiciously about the 1st of April last, must have cost too much money to be a practical joke, such as the dynamite infernal machines lately shipped to Liverpool are by some shrewd and sensible people supposed to be. This boat, it seems, was taken to Hoboken over three months ago, and it has been all that time under the public eye in the most populous part of the United States. But for the discovery of the portentous contents of those cement barrels it is probable that this queer craft would have attracted but slight attention beyond what might be excited from its peculiar mechanical construction. The suspicion that it might be designed to destroy the British navy and merchant marine in the interest of the Fenians does not appear to have any very substantial basis. Were there any grounds for such a belief it would be the duty of the state department to direct its immediate seizure, and such action would no doubt be promptly taken.

Gaitan's bad example is apparently being followed to some extent. There is no telling how many imitators of his species of crime may spring up in different parts of the country before the thing is over with. The president cannot be shot at any more just now, and so the cranks go gunning for governors. We are told that Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, was marked for assassination by a crazy man who spent several days lurking about the executive premises with a musket, trying to get a pop at him. Coming close upon the report that an attempt was made on Wednesday to get a chance to shoot Governor Cornell at Albany with an unloaded old-fashioned gun, the incident suggests the propriety of a sharp lookout on the part of this class of public functionaries. Inconsiderate and unreflecting persons may be inclined to ridicule the danger to which Governor Cornell was exposed as wholly imaginary; but, if such scoffers will only reflect upon the fatal execution which has been done by unloaded firearms he will see that it is no laughing matter. It is always the shotguns, pistols, and so forth which are not loaded that go off and kill people, and the more old-fashioned and dilapidated these weapons are the more disastrous are the results of handling them.

As a point of honor, the other cities in the state are bound to come to our assistance. It is bad faith in Pueblo and Colorado Springs after one has obtained the insane asylum and the other is endowed with the deaf and dumb institution, to try and get the capital, and the honorable citizens of these two towns ought to feel constrained to carry out the undertaking and give Denver the capital. Denver would have prevented the location of these institutions, and would not have favored making large additions to them last winter, had there not been an implied promise that she was to have the state house without a contest.—(Denver Tribune.)

This is about the worst stuff that has been written on the capital question. There was no such implied promise. At the very time the extra appropriations were given the insane asylum and the deaf mute institute, both Pueblo and Colorado Springs were announcing that they should be candidates for the capital. There never has been any implied promise or understanding as stated above, as every representative of Denver in the legislature knows. As to the claim that Denver would have opposed our getting either the locations or the extra appropriations, it would have been a matter of absolute indifference if they had. The help of Denver's representatives last winter to any cause was a source of weakness. They neither killed anything by their opposition or carried anything by their support. The Tribune ought to correct its misstatements, as it knows that not only Pueblo and Colorado Springs did not by expressed pledge or implication waive their right to contend for the capital, but while asking for the appropriations were pushing their claims for the capital.

The Leadville Democrat estimates that Denver must expend a million dollars to secure the capital. It talks thus frankly about Lake county.

In Lake county there are perhaps fifty gentlemen who own property in Denver, these votes can safely count upon, but that is all. Then she is thrown back upon the usual modes of influencing votes. These are notorious, and they are the result of the wretched morals taught by Tabor and other shining republican lights, who received the ray from Denver originally. It would be but a species of poetic justice to compel her now to fall back upon her reserve deposits, or suffer a defeat which would be fatal to her every hope and aspiration for the future. This sentiment, we warn the Denver people is often, and very generally expressed here. Lake county holds in her hands the balance of power in the coming vote on the capital question. As she votes, so will go the capital. Knowing this, and remembering the sauce with which she has been served, she will be inclined to get some of it back or snuff from Denver's how the jewel which gives her significance, and which enables her to build costly opera houses, magnificent business blocks and which enhances her property generally.

This is frank talk but has some truth in it. Denver with her overshadowing wealth may put immense amounts into the canvass, but we protest against the capital being sold in this way. If it is to be sold let there be sealed bids and let the state have the advantage of the proceeds to assist in building the state house. There should be an earnest protest against this sort of a canvass as it excludes a smaller town from competing and is as foreign to our institutions as that only rich men who can buy office should possess office.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Our dispatches give a very encouraging view of the state of our trade. Our exports were \$250,720,254 in excess of the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881. Our exports first showed an immense increase over the imports in 1877-78 during the progress of the Turkish war. This was caused by a great demand for breadstuffs, caused by the failure of Russia and Turkey to furnish their usual supply. It was thought that at the close of the war the demand for American breadstuffs would cease and the supplies would come from the old sources. But this has not proved true. Since the close of that war we have steadily gained. Our exports for the year ending June 30, 1878, were \$694,881,200; in 1879 they were \$710,439,441; in 1880 \$835,635,595, and in 1881 \$902,319,473. The increase in our exports has been steady since 1876 when they amounted to \$525,582,247. This year they are nearly double what they were in 1876. Our imports which were \$445,777,713 in 1879, jumped to \$667,353,302 in 1880. This year our imports are about \$25,000,000 less than last year. We give the following table showing imports and exports since 1872 to show the course of foreign trade:

	Imports.	Exports.
1872	\$579,904,294	\$587,904,294
1873	612,630,539	624,595,077
1874	597,406,312	598,285,040
1875	612,630,539	624,595,077
1876	597,406,312	598,285,040
1877	612,630,539	624,595,077
1878	694,881,200	710,439,441
1879	710,439,441	835,635,595
1880	835,635,595	902,319,473
1881	902,319,473	957,319,473

If we had kept our imports down to what they were in 1879, our excess of exports over imports would have been nearly \$500,000,000. But our good times have made us extravagant and we are now buying a good many luxuries. A still more satisfactory exhibit is the following table of exports and imports of specie for the last ten years:

	Imports.	Exports.
1872	\$13,436,889	\$7,877,534
1873	15,629,081	9,509,342
1874	28,454,006	66,631,405
1875	20,894,217	92,132,492
1876	15,629,081	9,509,342
1877	40,774,414	13,635,738
1878	29,821,315	31,728,225
1879	23,967,411	24,967,411
1880	33,031,310	17,442,169
1881		

We could not give the returns for 1881 as they were not contained in the dispatches. But we know the excess of imports over exports was \$91,168,650 or about \$16,000,000 more than it was for the year previous. An examination of the table shows we were steadily paying out gold from 1872-79 at the rate of \$36,000,000 a year. The total excess of exports over imports for the eight years was \$291,000,000. This was nearly the entire product of our gold mines. We produced in the eight years 1872-79 in round numbers \$310,000,000 in gold or about \$39,000,000 a year. We thus were exporting all the gold we imported and produced less \$8,000,000. This was probably used in the arts or else it would have gone to us. But during the last two years this has changed. We are not only keeping all we produce but we have drawn 167,000,000 in gold from Europe. This is seriously embarrassing both England and France, particularly the latter. If this continues two years longer we shall have more than recovered what we lost in the eight years beginning with 1872.

COLORADO COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

It is stated at the general offices of the Colorado Coal & Iron Co. at this place that the blast furnace of the steel works at South Pueblo will be ready to blow in within three weeks. The plant of these works will cost over one million dollars. The company will be ready to turn out Bessemer steel rails by next December. Already an agreement has been concluded with the company to furnish thirty thousand tons of steel rails for the Denver and Rio Grande extensions. This will be about the capacity of the works for the first year. This enterprise is important as it will immediately give Colorado a position as a manufacturing state and will utilize its immense beds of coal, iron, and other valuable ores besides the precious metals. An evidence of the stimulus given South Pueblo by this enterprise the company has sold lots to the value of over \$100,000 since the beginning of the year.

The Denver & Rio Grande road has large forces engaged in constructing three branch lines to the iron mines owned and now being worked by the Coal & Iron company, near Placer, South Arkansas and in San Luis Park to transport the ores to the steel works. These deposits of magnetic and hematite iron ores are of very large extent and equal to the Lake Superior deposits in purity and for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. About twelve thousand tons of ore are now on the dump awaiting shipment to the works and two hundred men are now engaged in taking out more.

TEN YEARS OF HISTORY.

In another column we give a brief history of the founding of Colorado Springs and of its growth. The city was founded on what was and is called a narrow fanatical idea—that of prohibition. It has been sneered at and laughed at, but its founders have the satisfaction of knowing that their experiment, in spite of bitter opposition, is a success greater than they ever dreamed of. The founders were not prohibition advocates so far as personal habits were concerned, but they recognized certain facts learned by experience on the western frontier. It was found that the presence of liquor saloons drew into a city a large class of criminals who gained a precarious existence by preying on those who worked for a living by appealing to the worst

tendencies of human nature. All crime and vice surrounded and flowed from these places. To make this, therefore a pleasant city for respectable people to live in and to bring up their families, it was determined that the sale of liquors should be prohibited, not by a statutory enactment, but by a clause in the deed which could not be repealed by a popular revolution. Had it depended on a statute the city long ago would have changed its policy. This clause in the deeds was the subject of long and severely fought litigation, but the Colorado Springs company finally triumphed. The result shows the wisdom of their plan. To-day without any sanctioning boasting, we can say Colorado Springs is free of haunts of vice than any other city of its size and activity in the state. It has drawn together a pleasant number of respectable intelligent people who desire that their children may grow up without vice being thrust before them on every street corner. Our population has encouraged public improvement and education so that now this city presents more attractions for comfortable homes than the ordinary city of three times its size in the Mississippi valley. It may not be just to ascribe all this to the prohibition policy, but it certainly shaped the early history of the city and gave it a good start in the right direction.

In no way does a prohibition policy usually show its advantage better than in its influence on education. We have to-day a splendid public school system. Our teachers are intelligent and refined. We have a college which does not deserve to be classed with the ordinary western colleges. For the study of geology, chemistry, civil engineering and practical assaying, it presents advantages which very few of the large and old colleges in New England and the Middle States possess. This college is eminently an institution of sound learning and liberal culture. Even if we do not claim that intelligence and liberal education are produced by a temperance policy, the most ardent opponents of it must acknowledge that it is an inevitable accompaniment of it. This association at least shows something.

Whatever be a man's personal practices, the wisdom of this policy must be recognized in its beneficial results. To-day some of the strongest advocates of this prohibition policy are not believers in total abstinence. They simply recognize certain social evils which a thoughtful man cannot overlook, and favor the remedy most effective. We might speak of other features and advantages of this city in glancing at its ten years' history. But this is its striking and great peculiarity. It is its distinctive feature which prompted biting sarcasm, been styled a source of weakness, and which, it has been prophesied, would finally ruin the city.

A SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT.

Scientific knowledge learned from experience is worthy of notice. We give the following facts, knowing that our readers will criticize our statement:

Geologically, the soil is metamorphic. It is rock of the early ages, soft and plastic through the mighty action of time and water. The explorers did not see a single good, solid stone, such as we know, from the Blue to the Zambesi. In this great interior region there are six distinct tribes of men. They are all inclined to be indolent, unwarlike and untruthful. Dwelling in a country where a white man would perceive at once the element of vast wealth, they are poor and degraded. They are wholly unlike the fierce Zulus of the south.

It is here, if anywhere, that Major Pinto thinks the civilization of the dark continent may begin. In truth, as he describes it, this is a most fascinating field for the enterprise of the white man. How can this civilization best be brought about? Stanley answers—through the missionaries. Pinto answers—through the merchant and trader. He honestly confesses he has far less faith in the sanctifying power of divine grace as a civilizing agent than in the merchants who create among these black barbarians a desire for civilized clothes and other goods, and ultimately through these a desire for civilized ways. Some of his observations on this point may be quoted. They are the opinion of a Portuguese, it is true. Nevertheless, we give them for what they are worth, for the consideration of benevolent Sunday-school scholars who weekly deposit their pennies in the box for the poor little heathens. Major Pinto's conclusions, drawn from observation and experience, are as follows:

"The Matabeli country has had English missionaries for twenty years past, and yet it does not contain a single Christian! When the chief becomes converted, his people follow suit, and outwardly observe the law of Christ. But the civilization it represents is like Nebuchadnezzar's image—its feet are of the earth, earthy. The chief dies, and is succeeded by another, who does not choose to exchange the heathen for the companionship of an solitary wife, to keep him in the right path; so the edifice which has been so long building up, is toppled over. Civilization lies back to more genial regions, and on the morrow of the new potentate's proclamation, there is not one Christian left to worship in the churches which but yesterday were overflowing with people."

We had thought that perhaps the papers of Colorado Springs and Pueblo could produce some argument which would bear weight with it, why the capital should be moved. Colorado Springs is of course entirely out of the question. Her lack of water is sufficient reason, let alone the difficulty of reaching it.—(Boulder Herald.)

The writer of the above must be a sort of a Rip Van Winkle. We have as pure and abundant a supply of water as there is in the state. But this goes without saying. As to the difficulty of reaching this city, it is the most centrally located and easiest of access for the entire state. Denver is the center of a railway system in northern Colorado, and Pueblo the center of a system in southern Colorado. These two centres are connected by the Denver & Rio Grande road running through Colorado Springs. If the capital is placed at Denver then the people of southern Colorado must pass through Colorado Springs to

go to Denver. If it is placed at Pueblo then people in the northern part of the state must pass through Colorado Springs to go to Pueblo. It is on the north and south line connecting the northern and southern parts of the state and therefore is more centrally located than either Denver or Pueblo. Besides a line is now being graded through Ute Pass which will give us ready connection with Leadville and the Gunnison as either Pueblo or Denver have. Colorado Springs is seventy-five miles nearer southern Colorado than Denver and forty miles nearer northern Colorado than Pueblo and will before the next legislature meets be as near Leadville and the Gunnison as either Pueblo or Denver. If the capital is to be placed in any place because of its ease of access by railroad, then Colorado Springs will be selected.

Mr. Charles E. Smith, formerly editor of the Albany Evening Journal and now editor of the Philadelphia Press, gives the following favorable estimate of Senator-elect Miller, successor of ex-Senator Conkling:

"Without being a professional politician, Mr. Miller possesses great political tact and judgment. He has conducted several of the most successful campaigns in the recent history of New York. In 1877 he effected the nomination of George B. Sloan for speaker of the assembly—carrying it in the teeth of the banded political forces of the state—and it was conceded that the triumph was due entirely to his judicious and administrative management. The next year he carried the organization of the senate in the same way. In 1880 he again organized the senate, after a very severe battle, it being understood that the power of Governor Cornell was arrayed on the other side. In all of these struggles he had to contend with the machine, and no single leader in New York can count so many trophies within so brief a period. It is greatly to Mr. Miller's credit that in all of these battles he stood for pure men, pure methods and pure purposes. His contests have always represented the best forces and tendencies in politics. Mr. Sloan, whom he was instrumental in elevating to the speakership, is one of the most honorable, high-minded and chivalrous leaders in the recent public life of New York, and is a man whose staidness of character and lofty ideals will yet be called to high place. Mr. Miller is himself a leader of the same worthy type. He is not a showy or brilliant man—not eloquent in speech, though he can speak when occasion requires with great force and directness—not obtrusive in method, though never shrinking from any duty—but straightforward, independent, manly and upright. He is a thoroughly sensible and useful man. He is a politician who is always in sympathy with the best public sentiment, and a reformer who has a politician's skill. It should be elected to the senate he would be a positive and influential member."

Before his election he wrote the following in a letter to a correspondent of the Providence Press:

"I have nothing to do with this senatorial middle. Many of my friends urged me to go to Albany and make a canvass. This I refused to do, and have kept entirely away and the few votes cast for me were given by some of my enthusiastic friends. The outcome of the matter no one can foresee—at present it bodes no good to the party; but we have three years before another great contest comes, in which to gather up the scattered forces and put them in order for battle. If there is nothing but the spoils left to contend about, and all the great principles of our party have vanished, it will matter little which side wins in such a fight; but I must leave this train of thought or you will think me a pessimist. I am very busy making improvements on my farm."

His idea of the spoils is certainly in his credit. If the republican party is to be a concentrated desire and fight for office, its usefulness is over. The above shows that he must be a very respectable sort of a fellow aside from his pulp record.

Why Not the Capital?

From the Boulder News and Courier.

A grand view of Pike's Peak is obtainable from Colorado Springs.

The El Paso Hotel has the finest water system in the state, outside of Boulder, of course.

It is hard to get anything to drink—except water—at Colorado Springs. It's a temperance town.

The winter climate of Colorado Springs is several shades warmer than that of Denver.

Colorado Springs is nearer the center of population than any other town in the state.

Talking About the Capital.

We notice that the citizens of Denver are waking up to the necessity of taking action with a view to locating the state capital permanently at that city. A meeting was held last Tuesday night at which it was decided to appoint committees and take such steps as will secure the necessary funds for carrying on the campaign. It is thought that an organization has been effected for the purpose of changing the location either to Colorado Springs or Pueblo, and it is proposed to carry on a vigorous campaign in the "enemies" country against such a move. It is thought that Silver Cliff can be induced to give half its vote in favor of Denver and that a large proportion of the vote of other points in the southern country can be controlled in the same way. We are inclined to the opinion that our Denver friends are deluding themselves. The location of Denver, if removed at all, must be secured by the vote of northern Colorado. Nine out of every ten of the votes south of Denver will be cast for some southern town, should they agree to consolidate upon Pueblo or Canon City. Colorado Springs in our estimation stands no show at all they might make it disastrous for Denver. The right course for Denver to pursue, in our estimation, is to work among her friends. Her greatest danger lies in her apathy or carelessness of the voters in the outside towns and precincts. Local pride will also have its effect to reduce the vote for Denver, which it is fully entitled to; for instance, go on the streets of Longmont and ask every man you meet what town he intends to vote for for the capital, and about one-half will say Longmont, the balance will probably say Denver.

MESMERISM IN A CHURCH.

A Remarkable Entertainment at a Ladies' Sociable. From the New York Times.

The regular Tuesday evening ladies' sociable of the Madison Avenue Congregational church, at Forty-fifth street, was varied last evening by rather a striking feature. Three or four pretty girls distributed bouquets and extravagant prices, and made very large sales. Seated near the lecture-desk was Mr. E. B. Jennings, professor of psychology and mesmerism, who, it was announced, would entertain the audience with some mesmeristic experiments conducted upon such persons as were willing to volunteer their services. It was a lecture-room was pretty well filled. Three or four pretty girls distributed bouquets and extravagant prices, and made very large sales. Seated near the lecture-desk was Mr. E. B. Jennings, professor of psychology and mesmerism, who, it was announced, would entertain the audience with some mesmeristic experiments conducted upon such persons as were willing to volunteer their services. It was a lecture-room was pretty well filled. 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pipe must be carried from the starting point, either on jumper or by pipeman. The hydrant connection must show three full threads, but the cap of the hydrant shall be off before the test begins and shall remain off until the tests are over.

5. The officer in charge of the team may assist in any part of the test, but must start with the team.

6. A mark across the track, or a prominent stake shall be placed fifty feet from the hydrant, and when this stake or mark is reached, and not before, the pipeman and his assistant (if there be an assistant) may commence to unroll for the plug connection.

7. The first prize in this test will be \$100 in gold from the Colorado Springs department. The second prize will be \$50 in gold from the Colorado Springs department, and the third \$25 in gold from the same source.

8. Apparatus used in the state hose test proper is also permitted in this test.

RULES FOR FOOT RACE.

1. Each team taking part in the tournament shall be allowed to enter one of its members.

2. The distance shall be 1,000 feet, men to start at the word "go," without cautionary command.

3. The first prize in the race is \$50 in gold, the second is \$25 in gold, and the third is \$10 in gold, to be awarded upon the decision of the judges, who, in case of doubt or tie, may order a second test between the parties in doubt.

JOHN PINLEY, Engineer.

make the Tournament Track Safe.

A gentleman, who was out driving with his wife and child, yesterday, on Nevada avenue, being engaged in conversation did not observe the rope stretched across the west track to keep the course for the women's tournament in good condition, and his horse coming abruptly against it stumbled and fell. The lady was thrown forward upon the dashboard, breaking it down, and the child was thrown upon the horse. Through great good fortune neither was seriously hurt. This is the third accident of the kind of which we have learned. Chief Pinley or the road commissioner should see to it at once that a large sign should be conspicuously displayed in the centre of each end of the track announcing no thoroughfare, and at night there should be no need in lighting and keeping lighted warning lanterns.

SALES OF COUNTRY LANDS.

List of the Transfers Made in the Last Eight Weeks.

The movement in real estate in the country during the last eight weeks has been moderately active and sales have reached a very fair figure. The returns would be much larger were it not for the fact that many of the deeds of transfer are for the sum of \$1 and other valuable considerations. The total amount for the time indicated is \$2,425 with sales in Manitou to the amount of \$50. The transfers were furnished us by Capt. De Coursey, real estate agent, and are as follows:

A. F. Woodward to H. S. Hall, lot 3 blk. 1, Monument. 25

Charles Adams to John A. Eggen, lot 14 blk. 2, Monument. 25

Henry Limbach to John A. Eggen, lot 14 blk. 2, Monument. 15

Charles S. Thier to Charles L. Richardson, lot 14 blk. 2, Monument. 1

Adam Augustine to Webb Bros., 320 acres on the Divide. 1,800

Oscar Everhart to Leonard Jackson, 63-100 acres near Colorado City. 300

S. M. Buzzard to D. M. Rose, 8 h of nw q sec 29, tp 14, r 66, 80 acres. 2,450

George A. Holdrick to Thos. Holdrick, sw q of ne q and w h of se q sec 7, tp 11, r 66, 120 acres. 1,000

Andrew J. Shaw to Timothy E. Johnson, 160 acres, ne of Cheyenne mountain. 250

Marcus B. Corbin to John Curr, nw q of nw q sec 30, tp 15, r 66, 11 acres. 52

Anna M. Boardman to Alice E. Cozens, ne 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec 32, tp 11, r 56, and se 1/4 of nw 1/4, sec 5, tp 12, r 66, 80 acres. 150

George W. Copeland to Levi B. Wilson, nw 1/4, sec 6, tp 11, r 66, 160 acres. 700

Jennie and James K. Fial to Barze, Herbert & Weekes, Cheyenne Canon, 160 acres. 2,250

Samuel T. Thomsen to Jas. H. Lester, se 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec 13, and e 1/4 of nw 1/4, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, 120 acres. 2,500

Estate Robert W. Greene to John Curr, nw 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec 20, tp 15, r 66, 40 acres. 700

Edward B. Dycker to Claborn Jeffers, s h of se q sec 11 and n h of ne q sec 14, tp 11, r 67, 160 acres. 700

Edward B. Dycker to Claborn Jeffers, n h of se q and n h of sw q sec 10, tp 12, r 67, 160 acres. 700

Ripley & Wright to Skinner & Ashley, w h of se q sec 20, and se q of sw q sec 38, tp 14, r 66, and sw q of ne q sec 10, and w h of ne q and e q of nw q sec 21, and sw q of se q sec 22, tp 14, r 64, 290 acres. 6,000

Benjamin B. Logan to Mablette Wheeler, se q of se q sec 24, tp 22, r 69, and e h of ne q and sw q of ne q sec 3, tp 13, r 69, 160 acres. 700

Jack N. Brown to A. P. Brown, w h of the se h of the sw q sec 5, tp 16, r 65, 160 acres. 250

Rosa Hendrick to S. Greenway, sw q of the se q and the n h of se q sec 8, and the nw q of the sw q sec 9, tp 13, r 64, 160 acres. 500

Frank Flanagan to Samuel J. Day 15 acres west of Darns's addn. 1,000

S. M. Treadwell to D. & B. G. R. Co., right of way deed. 100

Edward L. Bodin to Henry S. Paul, land in secs 19, 20, 30 and 31, tp 13, r 66. 1,000

DECORATIVE TILES.

Pictures in Clay, Worthy of an Artist's Brush.

Mr. Ainsworth Brown has just completed the arrangement and decoration of his new art rooms on Tejon street, and they present a very handsome appearance. He has also made some handsome additions to his stock of brick-a-brac and art goods which is now very complete. We noticed among other attractive bits of decorative work a number of the famous Low tile panels, several of the best of which have taken high rank as works of art.

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art, and even the earlier ones are unique and worthy of examination. There are now about a score of these subjects—cattle, figures, heads and landscapes—executed with well-trained technical skill and nice artistic feeling. The drawing is admirable whether in the cattle or the human figure. The effects in foreshortening in the cattle places and distance in landscape are often quite surprising in such material; while the finer qualities of feeling and sentiment are by no means lacking. The drawing and modelling are the work of the young English artist, Osburn, who has been the principal designer for the Low tile works from their beginning. The vitrified glaze of the Low tiles heightens all the artistic excellences of this modelling, lodging in the depressions and adding to their shadow, but remaining thin on the raised parts, and leaving the low relief the higher by the color contrast. Together with color, whether in blues or olive greens, the enrichment of tone is effected by means of the glaze, so that much of the beauty of pictorial art is attained in these tiles. Tastefully mounted in heavy bevelled frames of enriched velvet in kindred colors, these panels are as decorative hanging upon the wall as oil paintings. The picture of a single sheep lying on a hillside conveys all that is expressed in the title, "Solitude." The head of an old man with thin, wavy, graying locks of hair and beard is a true and delicate feeling; and one of the compositions, a knot of friars in animated discussion in the vaulted corridor of some abbey, is full of dramatic life and interest, with the shine and deep color of the glaze contributing not a little of the force and sparkle.

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3. The first prize in the race is \$50 in gold, the second is \$25 in gold, and the third is \$10 in gold, to be awarded upon the decision of the judges, who, in case of doubt or tie, may order a second test between the parties in doubt.

4. Apparatus used in the state hose test proper is also permitted in this test.

5. The officer in charge of the team may assist in any part of the test, but must start with the team.

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TEN YEARS OLD.

Colorado Springs Reaches Her Second Lustrum.

To-day the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the City.

A Glance at the Past and a Comparison With the Present.

Ten years ago to-day the first stake was driven for the new town of Colorado Springs. There was nothing then but high hopes and magnificent possibilities. Many of these hopes have been realized. Many of those opportunities have been improved. Gen. W. J. Palmer, first conceived the idea of building a town upon the present site, and when the late Father Meeker, before Colorado selected a site for a new town, suggested this to him, Mr. Meeker selected it, located it, and chose the site where Greeley now stands. His object was to found an agricultural colony and the lack of sufficient water here determined his choice. General Palmer had decided that a successful colony town must be a temperance town. While building the Kansas Pacific railroad he had observed that most of the crimes which made railroad towns so dangerous and disreputable were owing to the excessive use of liquor. He advised Mr. Meeker to make his town a temperance town, and this advice falling in with Mr. Meeker's own views, was accepted.

When the Denver & the Grande railroad was organized, General Palmer decided to form a colony here, and as a result of this determination, the Fountain colony was formed, and on the 26th of June, 1871, the following officers were elected: Gen. W. J. Palmer, president; Gen. R. A. Cameron, vice president; W. E. Faber, secretary; W. P. Meeker, treasurer; Maurice Kingsley, assistant treasurer; E. S. Nettleton, chief engineer.

The following trustees were also chosen: Gen. W. J. Palmer, Dr. R. H. Lamborn, Josiah C. Reid, Gen. R. A. Cameron, Col. W. H. Greenwood, W. P. Meeker.

On the 26th of June 1871, Gen. R. A. Cameron and Messrs. Maurice Kingsley, a son of the famous Charles Kingsley, John Titcomb and John Potter arrived here to survey and stake out. At that time Mayor Francis and Judge Randall had their stock ranch here. During the spring a herd of antelope went regularly to the Monument for water. The surveying party was soon joined by Messrs. J. M. Colburn, Edward Copley and the two human brothers of Greeley and in the presence of these gentlemen, a few resident ladies and several tourists, the first stake was driven ten years ago to-day.

The ceremony of driving the first stake in the new town of Colorado Springs took place on the 26th day of June, 1871. The ceremony was under the supervision of the officers of what was then known as the Fountain Colony. About 500-600 in the morning Messrs. Cameron, Faber, Nettleton and Kingsley, of the colony, accompanied by a number of ladies, Messrs. Sanborn and Nichols, of Greeley, and the surveying party, proceeded to what is now the southwest corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Cascade avenue, where the first stake was to be driven. All the people in the vicinity were on the ground and amid the waving of handkerchiefs and hearty cheering the stake was driven home. Many of these present assisted in driving it, and Engineer Nettleton gave it the last stroke. There were loud calls for a speech from General Cameron who was compelled to respond. Climbing upon a pile of lumber the general spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Assembled as we are to initiate a new enterprise here in this beautiful valley and in the most delightful of all situations, it is well that on so important an occasion some simple ceremony like this should commemorate an event of so much importance. We are engaged in no chimerical enterprise; our undertaking has for its base substantial and physical facts, and indeed, if there were to be presented no other inducements why men and families should emigrate to this spot, that of health alone is sufficient. The Pacific coast has its fogs and vapors and so have the islands of the sea, but here in this dry, bracing and invigorating climate every condition of life is comprised; the sick are restored to health; pale faces assume tints of roses; the aged renew their youth and are filled with fresh vigor and new life. This favored spot, sheltered by the Divide from the storms of the north, is soon to blossom into gardens of beauty and homes where elegance reigns; here will rise groves and orchards, and over these hills the luxuriant vine will climb and yield its fruit in season to delight the hearts of those who watch its growth beneath the fostering touch of civilization. Added to these natural advantages of situation, let us not forget the magnificent scenery around us.

Switzerland may boast of its glacial peaks and its ice clad mountains, but nowhere is there scenery so grand and so varied and so beautiful as that within the scope of our vision as we look out from this favored spot and view the surroundings of our new and beautiful city. Here to the left lie the Cheyenne mountains, grandly beautiful in their rugged magnificence, sending their shadows far over the plain. Before us looms up Pike's Peak, its glorious dome now, hereafter and forever a joy of which poets have dreamed and which is to be their realization in years to come. Within sight of us on the right are the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie and Monument Park, each with natural attractions sufficient to draw an immense concourse of visitors from all parts of the country and the world, now that the Denver & the Grande railway is about to bring it into close and convenient communication with all parts of the east. Then we are not to forget and could not if we desired, the famous soda springs in our immediate vicinity; springs well known to the schoolboys in the days that are gone, and famous already to the new civilization skirting the borders of the Rocky Mountains. Around these springs have gathered thousands of painted war chiefs with their followers casting in their tributes of gold and silver in honor of the gods who charged the waters with life giving powers, and as they bathed they felt

their diseases depart from them as the evil spirits of old departed at the bidding and touch of the Master and giver of Life. I have yet to see the first one of many hundreds I have met who have not been materially relieved or radically cured of troublesome disorders or dangerous diseases; and the time is not far distant when invalids from the east and from the west will gather about these healing waters to drink and be cured.

Having all these advantages and many more we cannot now stop to enumerate, we can to-day, upon driving the corner stake in this new and to be flourishing city, prophesy a most successful growth and a glorious future. In a few weeks the town here will startle with its throng of echoes in the suburbs of this town. Civilization will rapidly follow and in a few years as we look out from the porch of some magnificent temple yet to be built, and see the wealth and beauty spread out before us, we shall be glad to be able to look back upon this day, and at this simple yet so suggestive ceremony and say, "All this I saw and part of it I was."

So we drive the first stake home. In sight of Pike's Peak, before the town of Colorado Springs, now to be.

After the corner stake had been driven and Gen. Cameron's speech had been criticised as rather too long, the colonists went to work to build up a home for themselves in this strange new land. Among those who first cast their lot with the colony were the following:

General and Mrs. Palmer, Dr. W. A. Bell, M. L. DeCoursey, wife and family, Wm. P. Meeker, wife and family, Matt. Francis and wife, Mrs. M. F. Gilman, Mayor Sopris, son of Denver, Maurice Kingsley, Miss Rose Kingsley, Jas. P. Tins and A. P. Goodrich, of the firm of Goodrich & Tins, Field & Hill, Miss Gilson, the Hon. J. C. Wilson, Wm. S. Jackson, Reid, F. W. Wilbur, John Blair, E. Copley and wife, Geo. McDowell and wife, H. A. McIntire, John Potter and wife, E. S. Nettleton and wife, W. E. Faber and wife, Gen. Robert Cameron, S. Greenway, W. R. Macomber, E. A. Colburn, J. M. Colburn.

Life in Colorado Springs, then was rather primitive. First the only shelter was the tent, then came rough board houses or the newly made "Chicago" houses a few of which may now be seen in out of the way corners of town relegated to the use of Chinese laundrymen and negro domestics. After this came the period of progress which was checked in 1875 by a series of untoward circumstances among which were the panic of '73, the grasshopper plague, and perhaps a too active speculation in real estate. In the fall of '76 the city began to recover from its depression and has had a steady and healthful growth ever since.

The main irrigating ditch which supplies the city with water from the Fountain was finished in March, 1872. The Colorado City people laughed at it and said that the water would not run up hill, as the ditch was apparently surveyed, and even if it would there

THE TRUE TRAGEDY.

Testimony of the Witnesses for the State.

True is Held for Trial in the Sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

A late telegram last evening informs us that Mr. Jas. True was held for trial at Salida in the sum of \$5,000. The case has had a fair and impartial trial so far as we are able to judge. Many of the newspapers of the state have had prejudiced reports, but the judge seems to have acted wisely. The small bond received seems to indicate the feeling which appears to be that Mr. True shot in self defense. However, we give the most important part of the testimony which appeared yesterday in the Salida Mail:

This community was startled Wednesday morning by the report that J. P. True, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Poncha Springs, had shot and killed Mr. Randolph Carpenter, another prominent citizen of that town. Of course there were a great many stories floating around as to the cause and manner of the shooting. The most ridiculous story of the whole lot was the one published by the Leadville Chronicle that True was a rowdy, and that he "traveled on his shape," and is one of the worst characters in the country. This is too ridiculous to deny. Mr. True has always been recognized as a quiet and law-abiding citizen, and the report that he had killed a man was not credited until it was proven to be absolutely true. The Denver News also published an interview with a citizen of Poncha, who said that it was generally believed that True fired his own bank on account of having to pay such high rents. The facts are that True does not pay rent on a single building in town, which is sufficient to give the lie to such a ridiculous story.

Mr. True was arrested and brought to Salida. His preliminary examination was set for 10 o'clock Friday morning before Justice Hawkins. As the testimony will give a better account than any might be able to gather in any other way, we will let that tell the story.

The case was taken up by Justice Hawkins a few minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. True was represented by ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, of St. Louis, Judge Rice and Judge Yates, of Leadville, and S. L. Ryan, Esq., of Salida. The state was represented by J. S. Painter, Esq., of Marysville, Colonel Logan, of Buena Vista, and Mr. Casper, Esq., of Poncha Springs. An adjournment was had until 2 o'clock.

The case was called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

By request of the prosecution O. V. Wilson was appointed to take testimony in the case. William Garstaphen was sworn. Reside in Poncha. Saw defendant in his back yard at the time of the fire Tuesday night. Carpenter was helping to put fire out. Saw True with revolver in his hand. Heard True talking and swearing about persons had set house on fire. True stepped outside, put his hand on his head and said he was shot. I and others told him no shot had been fired. I was five or six feet from True. Three shots were fired after that by somebody in front of the bank. Know Mr. True's voice. Heard him say something but did not remember what. Mr. Carpenter called for help, staggered and I caught him. Did not see the shooting. Were persons between me and True. Saw no weapons in Carpenter's possession. Were six or eight persons present when I arrived at the scene of the fire. I saw Carpenter at place where fire was. We were returning to the Cottage Home hotel, heard noises at place where fire was when Carpenter went back and I went part way. Heard three shots. I was in building opposite side of street from shots. When fire alarm was given was on the walk opposite side of street. Fire was under the bank building. I saw the fire but it was not bright. Charged the building a little. Did not see True when I was at the building at the time of the fire.

O. J. Nugent was the next witness called. Knew the deceased, Carpenter. Don't know where he was when the alarm of fire was given Tuesday night. I saw Carpenter at place where fire was. We were returning to the Cottage Home hotel, heard noises at place where fire was when Carpenter went back and I went part way. Heard three shots. I was in building opposite side of street from shots. When fire alarm was given was on the walk opposite side of street. Fire was under the bank building. I saw the fire but it was not bright. Charged the building a little. Did not see True when I was at the building at the time of the fire.

E. J. Wiley was called. Heard the alarm of fire Tuesday night. I was at the Cottage Home at the time. Did not go out of the lot. Carpenter was in sitting room playing cards. I told people in the house of the fire. Carpenter ran out toward the fire. Heard shots twenty minutes or half an hour after Carpenter left. Did not see him again until he was brought back on a cart. Saw three wounds on his person, one in his thigh, another in his body and another in his head. Carpenter made statement of the matter of his being shot. Said True shot him. He said, "If I am shot through the abdomen I will die." I did not hear him make any statement of the circumstances of the shooting. I was with him continually from the time he was shot until he died. Some person called Joe was with me part of the time. I was working for Carpenter at time of the shooting. True occupied a room connected with the Cottage Home property. Think Carpenter had been in the house half an hour previous to the alarm of fire. He had come back from town alone where he had been gone ten minutes. I was in True's room three quarters of an hour before the fire alarm. Went in to ask for chess of tobacco. Saw Hulbert and Bent true alarm was given. They were in the Cottage Home playing cards and ran out with the rest. Carpenter was in house when I went into True's room. Don't think I had been in True's room before.

Marshal Howard, of Poncha, was called. Tuesday night heard fire alarm. I ran to place where fire was, and the door was broken in by my orders. Began tearing up floor. Arnold came in. I told Arnold to watch that no person went in where safe and papers were. Soon True came in and said he was there and would protect his own property. Some person said to me to go outside as there was trouble out there. Went out and found Carpenter and True together fighting. Told them to stop. Did not stop when I hit True on the shoulder with my fist, and struck Carpenter either with my hand or pistol I had in my hand. After being separated they were several feet apart. Told Carpenter to go home. Said he wouldn't do it. True said to Carpenter, "You have shot me and I'll shoot you." Carpenter said nothing and True turned loose. I was by Carpenter's side when he was shot. Did not see pistol in hands of either when I separated them. Mr. Carpenter called True a son-of-a-bitch when they were struggling at the

time I went out. True was to the left of the door as I went out and was near a box of mineral specimens. I saw True turn and stagger as I passed out. I saw blood on his head at the time. Did not see anybody strike him. Blood was running down his face. I did not hit him on the head with my pistol. True told me to arrest Carpenter as he (C) had shot him (True). Did not see anything in the hands of either. The fire could not have started accidentally. Next morning I made examination of the premises and found inside the building a gunny sack that had been saturated with coal oil. This had been pulled up through the floor when the floor was cut at the time the fire was put out. Found paper and other things on the floor. Don't recollect that I told Carpenter to put up his pistol and go home when I went out of the bank and separated them.

Dr. Collins examined. Testified as to wounds received by Carpenter. Said there was one wound on the head made by stroke of a gun shot wound in the fleshy part of the thigh, and a gun shot wound in the body entering about the tenth rib on the left side in front. This ball was taken out of the back. Probably passed through spine, kidneys, and the intestines, and was necessarily a fatal shot. Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Court was called to order at 9:30 this morning. L. D. Smith called. Was at scene of fire in about five minutes from the time alarm was given. Saw altercation between Carpenter and True. True asked Carpenter, "are you one of the sons-of-bitches that had something to do with this?" Carpenter said nothing but struck True. Howard asked Carpenter what he had done. True said, "I struck him." Carpenter replied, "nothing." He called me a son-of-a-bitch and I struck him. True said, "I have not struck him, but I will." [The testimony in regard to the shooting was similar to that given by other witnesses.] Carpenter was helping to tear up the floor in the back room when I arrived. Heard Howard say, "son-of-a-bitch." Carpenter about going home just before True fired. Carpenter might have had a pistol in his hands and I not able to see it.

Prosecution asked a continuance on the ground of absence of material witnesses (Hulbert, Arnold and McCarthy,) until Monday. The continuance was granted, and court was adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

From Thursday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Items of Interest from the Seat of Learning.

The new teachers in the college at the beginning of the next term promise to make a very important addition to the faculty. Professor Marden, who will have charge of the academy pupils, is a very genial, sunny man to deal with, and an excellent disciplinarian. He will give instruction in history and political science. Professor Bacon, who will have the oversight of the classes preparatory to the academy, is a man of the highest literary culture and one of the best of teachers. Professor Stone will give his entire time to geological instruction and field work. The improved facilities for metallurgical instruction will be highly appreciated by those who have already taken so much interest in this department. There will be a class in Spanish during a portion of the year under the instruction of Professor Marden.

The usual charges for tuition will be \$25 for the fall term, and \$7.50 for each of the others. Except a janitor fee of \$2 a term, there will be no tuition charge to pupils residing in Colorado Springs, or to those in the county whose parents have contributed to the building fund. This offer of free tuition is open only during this school year. Full tuition will, however, be charged all pupils in the preparatory classes under Professor Bacon, or if any part of the recitations of a pupil are in this department a charge will be made pro rata. The expenses for assay work will be the same as last year.

Plans for cheap rooms for young men from out of town, and for co-operative house-keeping for young women, have been made by the college authorities. The trustees have voted to open an agricultural department, the instruction during the coming year to be comprised in a course of lectures. Young men who wish to pay their way by manual labor will be furnished employment.

There has been an unlooked for delay in receiving the plans for the new wings, and further delay in setting estimates of the cost. The contracts will be given out as soon as practicable. The plans recently entered into by the trustees for the improvement of the college grounds during a term of years, will do much toward beautifying the north part of the city. In making up the amount needed to secure the generous subscription of General Palmer for the wings, and the contribution by \$3,000 by Hon. W. S. Jackson, the college has received in addition to former pledges and gifts the sum of \$2,000 from Henry Cutter and \$2,500 from A. A. Sweet, of Massachusetts. The total amount of Mr. Cutter's donations to the college is now \$9,850.

CITY COUNCIL.

Their Regular Monthly Meeting.

The city council met in their new council chamber in the Opera House block last evening, with Mayor France in the chair and present Aldermen Giddings, Brown, Walker, Wilson and Johnson.

Alderman Brown reported that the committee appointed to select city fountains had prepared two, and that they would be placed in position as soon as possible.

The council ordered that water pipes be laid from the present terminus of the main between Wasatch avenue and Weber street. Seven hundred feet of one and one-fourth inch pipe will be laid, and in order to defray the expenses a sufficient amount has been transferred from the cemetery fund to the water fund.

The invitation by the city of Durango to the council of Colorado Springs to visit their city upon the occasion of their railroad celebration, on the 5th instant, was read before the meeting and accepted. As several members of the council were absent from the city Alderman Brown moved that a committee be appointed to select certain citizens to act as proxies for the absent ones. The motion was seconded, and as such committee Mayor France appointed Aldermen Brown, Wilson and Johnson.

The council concluded to allow the chief of the fire department a salary of \$300 per annum, dating from April 1st, 1881.

Alderman Giddings moved that the city marshal be instructed to enforce the collection of hack licenses, including as such "buses" which were allowed to charge a specific price for the conveyance of passengers to and from hotels and private residences.

Mayor France suggested that it was necessary for the city of Colorado Springs to have a building inspector. Alderman Wilson moved that Mr. Frank Weston be appointed as such, but the motion was not seconded, and it was deemed advisable to first have an ordinance creating the office of a building inspector. City Attorney Campbell was instructed to draw up an ordinance creating such an office, and defining the duties of the same.

The usual monthly bills were audited, and the following bills allowed, after which the council adjourned:

Giles Crissey	\$ 34.00
Phatt & Clifford	8.45
J. Downing	11.75
Russell & Alexander	9.80
John Potter	95.78
Gazette Pub. Co.	19.55
Hogan & Dills	1.00
S. E. Sessions	11.38
E. P. Howbert & Co.	3.10
Matt France	14.00
Salaries	486.00
J. P. Carr	6.00
Labor on docks	12.50
Rent	55.00
A. A. McGovern	49.14
J. L. Munton	25.00
John Bentley	6.85
Phatt & Clifford	2.50
Gas on docks	1.50
John Carter	22.55
Ainsworth Brown	22.00
Matt France, Horse Co.	22.00
John Taylor	30.00
S. B. Westerfield	24.00
John Conner	55.00

Dr. J. A. Hart returned from his eastern visit on Sunday.

Governor Pitkin was at Manitou Sunday with his family.

Dr. C. J. Reynolds returned from his European trip on Sunday.

John Roman was lucky enough to draw the panel picture which has been on exhibition in Robinson's drug store for some time past.

The fare from Colorado Springs to all eastern points was yesterday reduced two dollars. The same reduction will take effect from Denver and Pueblo.

Mr. Charles Clinton, proprietor of the New Orleans Times, with his wife and daughters have chosen Colorado Springs for a vacation of a few weeks. They are stopping at Mrs. Macklin's on Pike's Peak Avenue.

A man who gave his name as that of Jim Doe was yesterday arraigned before Justice Pixley for drunkenness and reckless driving on the public streets. He was fined fifteen dollars and costs. He was arrested on Tejon street on Saturday night by City Marshal Beall just as he had driven into a young lady who was crossing the street at the time.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton college, was a guest at the Beebe house, Manitou, on Sunday. He left yesterday for Leadville in a special car attached to the morning express, in company with Assistant Attorney General James K. McCammon and family. Mr. McCammon has been at the Manitou for several days past with his family. Mr. McCammon is a graduate of Princeton and courteously invited President McCosh to accompany him to Leadville in his special car.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Philip Phillips will appear at the Opera House on Thursday, August 11th.

Work has been commenced on the excavation for Mr. Giles Crissey's new residence on North Nevada ave.

It is intimated that hook and ladder company No. 2, of Denver, will also enter a hose team at the coming tournament.

Mr. John E. Clark, former deputy sheriff of this county and one of the charter members of the Jackson Hose company, is in the city.

The Leadville Tabors and Denver Tabors are looked upon as the hose companies that will make the best records at the tournament next week.

Mr. P. P. Furber, of New York, representing Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, the architects of the new hotel, has arrived in the city and will superintend the construction of the building.

Mr. J. W. Adams, formerly editor of the Mountaineer, has returned from an extended visit to the east. He goes to Leadville to look after his mining interests.

The Leadville Chronicle says: "Oargulant fireboys have resolved to bring the prizes home from Colorado Springs, and to make a determined fight to have the next tournament held in Leadville."

Mr. Fred Robinson yesterday stopped except the sale of liquor except for medicinal purposes. The owners of the property refused to have the house continue longer unless this was done.

The DeMoss family, consisting of eight persons, gave a vocal and instrumental concert in the school house, at Manitou last evening. The entertainment consisted of solos, duets, trios and quartets.

The neat cottage formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Ward on North Nevada avenue was sold yesterday by A. L. Lawton, real estate agent, to Mr. George S. Smith, a prominent banker of Du Quoin, Illinois.

The regular Tuesday evening dance was given in Saratoga Hall last evening. Guests from the different hotels participated and there were more dancers on the floor than customary. As a whole it was a very enjoyable affair.

The Denver Times is responsible for the following: "Henry Murot, count of Colorado, at one time a millionaire and leader of fashion in the west, and who spent \$60,000 in one visit to Europe, slept last night on the floor of a Blake street barber shop, because the proprietor could not find it in his heart to let the now shattered old man."

WOOL MARKET.

What Boston Dealers Say of the Outlook.

Heavy Receipts --- Business Dull and Quiet.

We have received from Denny, Rice & Co., wool commission merchants, of Boston, the following information concerning the market: "The market has been more quiet than for several weeks, although four weeks ago the total sales amounted to 1,698,454 pounds, but that was due to the holiday and the terrible event at Washington, which is still a source of so much anxiety. Manufacturers are keeping out of the market, and as they have bought more than their usual quantity in the country, they have stocks to last them some time yet. We hear, too, of manufacturers who have been rather stuck by their purchases in the country, the quality proving to be not just what they want. They are obliged to sell all they cannot use, which is generally low grade wool, and to do this they are put to buying wool in the country. In the Boston market manufacturers buy assorted wool, and anything that is a trifle heavy is thrown in. Then, too, the manufacturer in purchasing secures a cash discount, while in the country he is obliged to pay cash. Many of the direct purchases in the country this season have been surely unprofitable. The condition of the market and the views of the western farmers can be better appreciated by the fact that we hear that there are to-day in the market orders from western parties to buy wool whenever it touches one or two points below those now ruling. We note no pressure on the part of holders to sell, although rumors have been numerous concerning the decline in Michigan wool, that it had been sold at 58c, and other stuff, but investigation only establishes the fact that Michigan wool has, in spite of the bear movement, not weakened to any perceptible degree, although perhaps more wool can be bought to-day for 32c than a week ago, but 58c, on the other hand has been freely offered and refused. This description of wool is now about all come to the front, and it will be in demand for the style of spring goods to be made. There has been quite a decline in California, and wool that was a short time ago at 24c there is now at 18c. The amount of wool on the way from California is 4,407,102 pounds, all by water. There is a dearth of interest to be obtained from a review of so dull a market. It is possible that some buyers will go out from here to Australia, as that wool is likely to be wanted. Holders at the west are very firm, and the confidence in the future is very great. A gentleman just returned from the field remarked: "The talk at the west is all one way, and that is, that we are to have a good fall trade." Manufacturers are, however, bent upon forcing down prices by holding back, while the receipts continue heavy. There is another movement which may come, and that a buying one, when even higher prices may rule than the present ones. At present the indications are that the market will be dull and quiet for a little longer, and possibly prices may weaken under such an influence. That this is the idea with a great many dealers there is no doubt; at the same time they look for quick improvement when, once the demand begins in earnest, and will not press stocks. At least, in spite of the dullness of the market, that is their view to-day, and their actions sustain it.

The woolen goods market is strong and manufacturers are still behind in their orders. This is mostly in fine goods for the fall, for which large orders have been placed, as with the improvement in the times a better grade of goods is wanted. Some of the mills making fancy cassimeres have had to decline orders of late, and samples of spring goods are doing well. Manufacturing clothiers report a good business, and the outlook for the fall is by them regarded as excellent. There has been a good trade in shawls, and jobbers of carpets are well satisfied with the trade. Blankets are in a strong position and rule firm. The commission houses are making deliveries of flannels and the demand for them is good. Felt skirts, underwear, hosiery, etc., have moved well, and jobbers are pressing the fall trade for all it is worth, so to speak.

We quote: Territory wool, embracing Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Utah. No. 1 medium good condition, 26c-30c. No. 2 medium good condition, 22c-25c. Fine, 3c and full good condition, 26c-28c. Heavy and defective wools sell at 30c off from above.

For the Firemen.

Capt. Smith, of the Denver News, was down here the other day, and looked over our tournament track. He was pleased with what he saw, and in the News of yesterday makes the following good suggestion: "Colorado Springs has made ample preparations to do creditably her part in the firemen's gathering that occurs next week, while Manitou, her near neighbor towards the west, has generously offered special prizes for a free-for-all speed race, in which teams of both classes will rank as one. As our summer resort is a temperance town, in principle and practice—barring the drug stores—we would suggest the comfort of barrels of ice water on the tournament days, placed in convenient shady nooks not far from the track. This custom was followed at Council Bluffs, and was thankfully hailed by thousands of spectators. And Colorado Springs can furnish good water."

STOLEN THUNDER.

Prof. Troctor Accused of Peaculation in Ideas. To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

I was very much surprised to see in the morning GAZETTE the report of a pretended invention of Prof. Troctor for working silver mines—the whole idea which he has embodied in his invention was stolen from me. Several weeks ago Prof. Troctor was in the store try-

ing to buy some second hand hats. I gave him the particulars of an invention for which I had just filed a caveat in the patent office. In order that the public will not be deceived and invest their money for stock in a patent of the priority of which will be a question of law, I desire to state that my invention was to pump the water from silver mines into large vats and then evaporate it by solar heat, the particles of silver held in solution being deposited on metallic plates which were placed in the bottom of these vats, through which a constant current of electricity was passing. These plates are afterwards to be cut up into small pieces and given to those who had first invested in the mine. Thus the money originally extracted from the pocket of the purchasers of watered mines is returned to said pocket multiplied tenfold. My invention is a benevolent scheme, while Prof. Troctor's is simply a money making transaction. Let the public beware.

A. SUTTON.

EXCURSION TO DURANGO.

Official Arrangements for the Grand Celebration.

The special excursion train for Durango will leave Denver Wednesday, August 3d, at 2:50 p. m.; Colorado Springs, 6:37 p. m.; South Pueblo, 9:15 p. m.; Chama, 11:30 p. m.; Alamosa, 4:55 a. m.; Chama, 1 p. m.; arriving at Durango at 9:15 p. m. August 4th. Returning, leave Durango Saturday, August 6th, at 9 a. m., arriving at South Pueblo 5:40 a. m., August 7th, and Denver at 12 m. Stopovers will be made for meals at South Pueblo, Antonito and Chama going and returning. Passengers from points on or contingent to the Leadville division, will reach South Pueblo by the morning train, August 3d. Passes will not be good on this train for any except attaches of the company. Invited guests at Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City, Silver Cliff, Arkansas, Leadville, El Moro, Alamosa and Antonito, can secure transportation, in accordance with the terms of their invitations, by applying to agents of those stations on and after Monday, August 1. Denver parties holding invitations will please apply for transportation on and after August 1, to the undersigned, at his office in the Union depot, Denver. The special train will consist entirely of parlor chair cars. The daily papers on the line are respectfully requested to notice these arrangements.

F. C. NIMS, General Passenger Agent.

MANITOU NOTES.

Midsummer Days at the Famous Resort.

General J. Warren Keifer, the representative of the Eighth Ohio district in congress, is a guest at the Manitou house where he will remain some time.

Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt arrived at Manitou last night in a special train and took rooms at the Beebe house.

Proprietor Jennings of the Manitou house went to Denver yesterday on business.

Mr. J. A. Fretchey, Mrs. E. K. Bartow, Miss Fannie Morgan and Miss Maggie Waldron constitute a prominent St. Louis party at the Cliff house.

Judge J. M. Hamill, of Belleville, Illinois, is sojourning at the Barker house for the season. Mr. H. C. Pace, of Mount Vernon, Illinois, is also a guest of the same house.

Mr. A. M. Ghost and wife and James A. Moreland and family, all of Denver, are among the recent arrivals at the Barker.

Mr. George Winfield, the Manitou agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, commenced yesterday to move from the box car which he has so long occupied into the new depot. The building is not yet fully completed but it is expected that it will be in a few days.

Mr. M. E. Le Basquet, Mrs. S. S. Ethridge, Mrs. M. A. McCama, Mr. George D. McMe, and J. W. Chase and wife of Des Moines, Iowa, arrived at the Barker house yesterday. All of the hotels at Manitou are still full and the crowd does not seem to diminish in the least. Telegrams are daily received from parties at the east asking for accommodations.

Mr. J. D. Berryberry, the pleasant and accommodating clerk at the Cliff house, returned last evening from a visit to Denver.

Fully twenty people will leave Manitou this morning for the Peak.

Good Game.

The Georgetown Courier says: "Game is said to be more plenty in Middle park this year than for many years previously, and hunters anticipate great sport as soon as the game law is off. The increase of game is due to the absence of the Utes, who have not hunted in the park during the past two winters. The Utes were in the habit of corralling elk, buffalo, deer and antelope when the ground was covered with deep snow, and slaughtering them in a manner that verged on extermination, but since they have been afraid to visit the park, game has had a chance to increase, until now there is a fine field for those who enjoy this kind of sport."

WATER WORKS.

The Citizens of Las Vegas Agitating the Question.

The Las Vegas Daily Gazette of July 30th has the following in reference to the water works which are about to be constructed there:

"A meeting of the stockholders of the Agua Pura company will be held at the office of Jefferson Reynolds, president of the First National bank, this forenoon at 9 o'clock. Action will then be taken as to whether the proposition of Mr. J. M. Sigafus, of Colorado, will be accepted or not. Mr. Ed S. Alexander, the water works contractor of Colorado Springs, made arrangements with Mr. Sigafus, a wealthy capitalist, for furnishing the money to build the works. These gentlemen have been in the city several days, and have been in conference with the Agua Pura directors. Mr. Sigafus' proposition on which action is to be taken this forenoon at the stockholders' meeting, is to take the bonds of the company in payment of the money advanced towards building the works, provided the stockholders take twenty-five per cent. of the stock subscribed. This he asks as a guarantee that our citizens will

have an interest in the works when completed, and it is certainly a very liberal offer. It remains now to be seen whether the holders of the stock have sufficient interest in this much-needed public improvement to insure its success. We doubt if ever a better opportunity will be offered them to build the works, and we hope to see the proposition accepted. We need water works! No one can deny that the construction of water works, insuring us a sufficient supply of water for general and fire purposes, would be the best advertisement for Las Vegas that could possibly be imagined. We suffer by comparison with other western cities, for the lack of such works, when we have all other things in our favor. The stockholders owe it to the city to accept the proposition of Mr. Sigafus.

Mr. Burt, a prominent Michigan man, has since the execution of Cauty made known the fact that he saw Cauty shoot Perkins at Buena Vista. As he was about to leave for Europe he did not care to make the matter known at the time for fear that it would lead him from going. This makes three witnesses that saw the shooting who were not introduced by the prosecution at the trial.

Messrs. Stevens & Rouse report that the livery business was never better in Colorado Springs than it is this season, and although they have increased facilities for accommodating their customers, their horses are constantly kept on the move. Some time ago they fitted out a party of tourists with conveyances for a mountain tour, and yesterday they learned that the party had in their travels reached Ogden, Utah, and were now on their return to Colorado Springs.

We stated the other day that the hook and ladder company had fitted up club rooms over the city drug store for temporary use during the tournament, but have since learned that they will be kept up permanently. The members of the company have taken interest enough in the enterprise to furnish the rooms neatly, and we understand that they have subscribed for many of the state papers for the use of the club. The hook and ladder company now has a full membership, and a club room of this kind will have a tendency to keep the members together and more fully perfect the organization.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, for August 3rd 1881:

Albion W. W.	Martin Leroy C.
Boyd Alvin C.	Mattson Mrs.
Brown Mrs. Hattie	McLarnon Hugh
Burton F. P.	McLarnon Charles
Casler C.	McGee M. W.
Chamberlain James	Morton Libbie
Coleman A. A.	Payton Henry
Goodman John	Robinson Freda
Crane Della	Schwartz Mrs. Lou
Faulkner Jas. F.	Seers C. G.
Garland Mrs. J. J.	Sherrin H. G.
Foster Martin	Sherrin C. W.
Hendon G. W.	Shields S. K.
Henderson Mrs. J. W.	Shields Rev. J. W.
Hesse Dr. A. W.	Wheat Marshall
Jessup Edward	Miller Robert Bush
Johnston Alice	Morse Dr. H. L.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisers' letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE, P. M.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., August 1st 1881:

Albert A. W.	Meyers Nelson
Aschom M. A.	Moore Wm.
Baxter James	Merrifield E. M.
Boley Alonzo	McAndrew David
Burman Miss Evelyn	McLarnon Charles
Buckley Wm.	McDonald Geo.
Baird Miss Maria J.	Milliken O.
Campbell Wm. W. L.	Perkins Henry A.
Clarke W. D.	Price Mrs. Lewis
Clarke Wm. W. E.	Schrock Rev. E. S.
Carroll Jas.	Sherrin August
Case Mrs. Caroline	Richman Wm.
Clements Charles	Russell Leo
Devall John	Schwartz Mrs. Lou
Dixon Alvey	Silver John W.
Donavin J. B.	Sage Samuel
Daniel Joseph	Schold Miss Mary
Edison David	Smith Mrs. Alice
Frost Miss Loby	Southard Mrs. D. B.
Flagg H. P.	Schrock Rev. E. S.
Fifty Mrs. Mary	Sherrin August
Fausch Mrs.	Smith Rev. Thompson
Gofflighty John	Sherrin Mrs. Carrie
Grubel C.	Tate Prof. J. B.
Head Miss Mattie	Thomson Charles
Hays Mrs. H.	Taylor James C.
Hoffman Henry S.	Vorsteing Mrs. P.
Hyman Mrs. Dave	Walters Mayor M. C.
Johnson Mrs. T.	Walters Charles
John Taylor	Wilson James L.
King Jennie	Weber John C.
Laurel Mrs. Isaac	Whitfield Rayner</

3. Fe and its Attractions.

oldest in America. It is almost appearance. Situated at the base of the hills, one can look far away to the plains of the Rio Grande, and the enchanting. In the city are the markets, the Spanish homes and the customs common to all Mexican towns that the government has officers quartered in Santa Fe does not take one's enjoyment of the city could be more delightful than to sit on a plaza on an afternoon and listen to the remarkably able playing of the band. Spanish is heard spoken freely, the curiously dressed Pueblo rolls unconcernedly about, and one easily imagine that it is not in a city we are, but in some old town, Vera Cruz.

Santa Fe will be a great city is doubtful, unfortunate for its growth that it is away from the main railroad lines.

Mr. Anderson's Sunday school class in the Presbyterian Sunday school went on a picnic yesterday to Cheyenne cañon in Lennox Bros. band wagon. The party consisted of about twenty, most of whom were members of Mr. Anderson's class. The picnic was planned by Miss Fannie Aiken and Miss Rebecca Head and was a very pleasant one.

to not only Lake, but other counties equally deserving consideration.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law As-
sociation and Collection Union. Office:
Hall's Building, on Tejon Street. 86 & 87
Tejon Street, we 23 tf

Tejon Street,
we 28 tr

LIFE'S VALUE.

Exacting the Penalty of Murder in Leadville.

Gilbert and Rosengrants Die Upon the Gallows.

WAITING AROUND THE SCAFFOLD.

LEADVILLE, July 29.—To one on the scene of the approaching execution of the two murderers, Gilbert and Rosengrants, the spectacle is one of striking impressiveness. Crowds of people surround the scaffold only waiting for the arrival of the doomed men. The engine of death is curiously examined and comments are freely passed upon its construction. It has been erected on the west side of the old brickyard, a quarter of a mile southwest of the Leadville and Soda Springs toll gate, and about one hundred yards north of the boulevard. The gallows stands in an inclosure of about half an acre surrounded by two rows of an inch thickness. Outside of these ropes will be a cordon of the state militia of Leadville to guard the prisoners. The gallows is erected after the improved New York pattern, such as was first used in the execution of Bill Foster, the car look murderer.

The men will be jerked up by iron weights of twenty-five pounds each instead of dropped through the old-fashioned trap. They will stand upon a platform twelve by fourteen feet in size, raised but slightly above the surface of the ground. Their faces will be turned towards the south and the rope will reach down to them from a pulley which is six feet high. Two feet above this is another beam supplied with cast-iron pulleys eighteen inches in diameter, over which the ropes will pass, extending over the platform to the rear and passing through smaller pulleys fastened in another beam and extending down to the heavy weights which do the deadly work. A pine board screen has been placed at the west side of the platform under the north beam and on a plank at this place the executioner will stand. An orifice to permit him a full view of the platform has been provided. The weights are held in place by a safety rope, and at a signal from the sheriff the executioner will cut the safety rope with a keen hatchet and the weights will fall six feet and both men will be launched into eternity.

STORY OF ROSENGRANTS' CRIME.

LEADVILLE, July 29.—Rosengrants and Langmeyer, his victim, were both known in Colorado Springs. Rosengrants having been a resident of Colorado City. It was on the first day of May, 1880, that Rosengrants left the city on a mining expedition, and the result was that he located several claims about four miles from the city. Following Rosengrants' location in that region, about two weeks came Langmeyer, and on the day as the former was passing by the latter's cabin, Langmeyer halted him, and this was their first meeting. They talked for some moments when Rosengrants moved on. They met repeatedly after that and exchanged words. On the seventh day of June Langmeyer's powder was exhausted, and leaving his claims where he was engaged in working them, started for his tent to procure more. He proceeded some distance before reaching his tent, which was located on the boundary of one of the murderer's claims. Entering the tent he discovered a man rifling his trunk. The thief's back was turned towards him and Langmeyer looking around so as to catch his features, discovered that it was Rosengrants. Amazed at this development he said, "Why Rosengrants, you are robbing my trunk."

"Am I, though?" responded Rosengrants, as he turned, and whipping out his revolver leveled and fired at Langmeyer. Langmeyer having no weapon, appealed to his limbs for protection, and springing from his tent, tore down the mountain side with all his might, with Rosengrants in hot pursuit and discharging his arms at the retreating man. But he succeeded in getting away, and there was a genuine fusillade, until the tenth bullet struck Langmeyer and he went headlong to the ground. He recovered his feet when Rosengrants' murderous instincts here revealed themselves, and his determination to kill the man was visible in the three shots that followed. Langmeyer, however, having recovered, and taking a few steps toward the Arkansas river that runs through Tennessee park, he plunged into the stream, and struggling to the bank, rushed to the camp of a party of coal burners, where he fainted and fell to the ground. The coal burners had in the meantime been aroused by repeated reports of Rosengrants' gun and coming in the direction from which the man was seen. They saw the murderer chasing Langmeyer and witnessed the firing of the shots. The men recognized the assassin as Rosengrants, but declined to swear to his certain identity on the stand. It was about ten o'clock when one of the men at the camp came into the city and procuring a wagon returned, and the dying man was brought to this city and placed in the Gregory house on East Third street. Doctors were summoned, and the wound was dressed. They found that the wound in the thigh was quite serious, but not necessarily fatal. His condition underwent a change in a few hours, and the examination being repeated it was discovered that Langmeyer had sustained serious internal injuries when he fell upon receipt of the bullet. He declined rapidly and on Sunday morning, the 20th day of June, he died. In his dying declaration he identified Merrick Rosengrants as his murderer, and complaint was at once made for his arrest. Several days followed and nothing was seen of the murderer. On the night of the 28th of June Officer Sant Townsend, walked into the Carbonate beer hall, on the corner of Second and Pine streets, and seeing Rosengrants he turned and walked out, found Deputy Sheriff Frank Jeffreys, when he thought was in possession of the warrant for Rosengrants, and informed him that his man was in the Carbonate hall.

"Is your name Max?" inquired the officer. "No sir, it is not. My name is Merrick. What do you want with me?"

"I've got a warrant for your arrest."

"I guess you have got hold of the wrong man. What is it for?"

"Murder," responded the officer.

The officer then said that he had no warrant, but took Rosengrants to the county jail, where Jailor Miller informed him that it was for the murder of Langmeyer, on the 17th of June. Rosengrants protested, but it was of no use, and he was thrown into the cell where he remained until he walked out to his death today. He waived examination, and was bound over on the strength of the murdered man's dying statement. At the May term of the district court he was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung.

HOW GILBERT KILLED McCULLOM.

Following is an account of the manner in which Gilbert committed the crime for which he was hanged. In September last Gilbert and a partner by the name of Fryer were burning coal in Tennessee park. Learning of this parties named respectively James Conners and Abram Eli called upon them and made a contract to purchase their coal from them. The compact was made and Conners set his teams to work at once, and a large quantity was disposed of, and when it came to the settlement some dispute arose and a

new party, James McCullom, was involved in it. This was the first time, as was alleged by Gilbert, that he had known of his identity with the contract, and he conceived right there that there was a fraud between Conners and McCullom to cheat him out of his well-earned money. With this conviction he went to McCullom, who was in the city at the time, and charged him with an attempt to defraud him. McCullom lived a short distance from town and left Gilbert here. The latter paraded the streets throughout the afternoon in search of Conners, and as was testified he took repeated drinks during the search. Tired of looking for a man whose whereabouts were apparently concealed, he left the city in company with a man named Hendricks, and started as he had said on an errand of one or money. Gilbert and Hendricks proceeded for some distance towards the cabin occupied by McCullom and Conners, and reaching the saloon on the side of the road, stopped in to see if either were present. He evidently was tracking them down for the purpose of murdering them, as he had made repeated threats to that effect, and not find them there he took another drink, and said to Hendricks that they would go on to the cabin occupied by McCullom. They were within 75 yards of the cabin, when Hendricks stopped and said that he would remain there until Gilbert returned. The dull rays of the candle penetrated the cracks of the cabin, and upon the inside were McCullom, Adolph Root and sound friend, Gilbert approached the door, which had been swung open, and he was advancing, and found McCullom seated on a stool in the front room alone. At his approach McCullom got up and stood still by the side of his stool. Gilbert had his revolver in his hand, and uttering an oath leveled it and fired. By this time McCullom had his revolver, and seeing the light across a phase that looked something like "even chances," Gilbert unsheathed a huge knife that was supported by his belt and rushed upon his antagonist. The blade was plunged into the victim and clutching they backed out of the door. Once upon the outside, Gilbert leveled and fired again, when McCullom turned upon his heels and ran around the back of the cabin. While he was retreating, Gilbert fired another shot, as he hastened in pursuit. By this time Hendricks, who had agreed to wait for him, came forward and so did Root, who was occupying the back room of the cabin. Root not knowing but that he would be attacked went back and the door while Gilbert and Hendricks continued on their way to their own cabin. The next morning Gilbert and his companion were arrested at their coal pit.

THE LAST DAY ON EARTH.

Both men slept well last night. They arose at 5 o'clock, shaved, took a bath and put on a suit of new clothes and went to the scaffold two miles from the jail at 9:30. Both men bore themselves bravely, especially Gilbert. Rosengrants made remarks declaring his innocence, saying he was hung for a crime committed by some unknown person and that it was a case of mistaken identity. Both men were drawn up by weights at 10:30. Gilbert's neck was dislocated and he died instantly. Rosengrants struggled some. Ten thousand people were on the ground but they were very quiet. There was no disturbance whatever. This is the first legal hanging in Leadville.

GILBERT'S FAREWELL STATEMENT. A few days ago Gilbert, who had given up all hopes of escape, had the following farewell statement committed to writing: "FELLOW CITIZENS:—As it is drawing near my last hour, and in a few short days I will be called to the judgment seat of God, to answer for the crime that has caused the sentence of death to be passed upon me by the honorable court of Leadville, which in discharge of its duty, saw fit to condemn me for one of the most heinous crimes that can be committed by man. I do not desire to cast any reproaches on the honorable judge or jury. If they have not given me justice, I have the assurance of getting it by a higher tribunal. Higher than any mortal man is capable of administering, which in the absence of friends or any money, I had to appeal to, and thanks be to the Lord, I have found a refuge which money or friends will not purchase. In the brief history of Leadville a great many crimes have been committed in open violence to the law of both God and man. It seems by these of friends and money, a great majority of them have escaped the law and justice, and good citizens think it high time that some example should be made. In the absence of friends and money it seems to have fallen to my lot to be the victim of the example. But I hope God through his mercy has forgiven me. I am prepared to meet the fate which awaits me, and if any one has wronged me I freely forgive them, and my prayer shall be that the Lord shall do the same to me. But as I have to make a confession to Him who knows the innermost thoughts of my heart, it is my desire to let the whole world know the true statement of a doomed man, for in a few short days the same statement shall be rendered before the throne of God."

FRANK GILBERT.

PAVING THE PENALTY.

It is now half past 10 o'clock and Gilbert and Rosengrants have paid the penalty of their crimes upon the scaffold. The streets have been thronged with people since daylight and long before seven o'clock the gallows has been surrounded by thousands of people. The condemned men are guarded by six deputy sheriffs and the Tabor light cavalry accompanied by two priests, left the jail at a quarter of ten, arriving at the scaffold in half an hour. Both men spoke cheerfully, Gilbert saying that he was ready to die, and Rosengrants claiming that he was innocent to the last, though retaining his natural color was nervous, trembling like a leaf. At 10:30 the weight fell and both men sprang six feet in the air. Gilbert's neck was broken and he died without a struggle. Rosengrants struggled violently, and several times fell from the gallows, the knot having slipped from the back of his neck. The bodies remained hanging fourteen minutes, when they were cut down and conveyed to the coroner's.

LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Special to the Gazette.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 30.—Merrick Rosengrants and Frank Gilbert were hung today about a mile and half from the city in the presence of seven thousand people. They were attended by two priests, Fathers Robinson and Keating. The carriage containing the prisoners and priests was escorted from the jail to the gallows by three companies of military—the Tabor Light Cavalry, the Tabor Light Infantry, and the Sheriff's Light Infantry. They arrived at the gallows fifteen minutes after ten. The prisoners, attended by the priests and closely guarded, proceeded from the carriage to the scaffold. Under Sheriff Adams read the death warrants to them. Rosengrants addressed a few remarks to the crowd, attesting his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer death. He then bade all good bye and knelt in prayer with the priest. Gilbert said he had said all he wanted to state to the press, and he presumed it would be published. At 28 minutes past ten the black caps was pulled over their faces and the drop fell and the two murderers were dangling in the air. Gilbert's neck was broken and he died without a struggle. Rosengrants' neck it is thought was not broken by the fall and he made a slight convulsive movement before he died. At ten minutes before eleven the physicians pronounced them dead and the bodies were cut down and placed in the rude coffins and taken away.

How the Condemned Men Died.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 30.—Merrick Rosengrants and Frank Gilbert were hung today about a mile and half from the city in the presence of seven thousand people. They were attended by two priests, Fathers Robinson and Keating. The carriage containing the prisoners and priests was escorted from the jail to the gallows by three companies of military—the Tabor Light Cavalry, the Tabor Light Infantry, and the Sheriff's Light Infantry. They arrived at the gallows fifteen minutes after ten. The prisoners, attended by the priests and closely guarded, proceeded from the carriage to the scaffold. Under Sheriff Adams read the death warrants to them. Rosengrants addressed a few remarks to the crowd, attesting his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer death. He then bade all good bye and knelt in prayer with the priest. Gilbert said he had said all he wanted to state to the press, and he presumed it would be published. At 28 minutes past ten the black caps was pulled over their faces and the drop fell and the two murderers were dangling in the air. Gilbert's neck was broken and he died without a struggle. Rosengrants' neck it is thought was not broken by the fall and he made a slight convulsive movement before he died. At ten minutes before eleven the physicians pronounced them dead and the bodies were cut down and placed in the rude coffins and taken away.

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POVERTY GULCH.

A Mining Camp Whose Name Denies its Nature.

Some Particulars About the Mines and Prospects of That District.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

POVERTY GULCH, COLO., July 28th, 1881.—Poverty gulch is a mining camp, in the near future, produce large bodies of rich ore. As far as development has been pushed the present season there has been a good showing. We have large bodies of rich argentiferous galena, and also veins of rich grey copper, carrying as high as 800 ounces of silver per ton. Notwithstanding that there has been but little work done on the mines, there are at this time many of them producing ore that will pay handsomely for smelting. Our only drawback at the present time is transportation. There are no facilities in our camp for handling ores, consequently all ores have to be shipped by pack trains to Gothic, making an unnecessary expense. With a smelter located on Slate river, at the foot of Poverty gulch, many mines would pay a handsome profit from the grass roots. Some of the principal mines of the gulch may be briefly described as follows: The Homestretch is a large fissure vein ten or twelve feet in width, carrying a pay streak of about three feet, consisting of argentiferous galena and antimonial silver, running by assay as high as 800 ounces per ton. This mine has been developed to quite an extent this season. The property is owned by Montgomery, Shears & McCollough, and is a very interesting property and would alone do a large share toward supplying a smelter.

The Augusta is another mine located upon the same vein, and carries about the same grade of mineral, with an average of about one ounce of gold per ton. Considerable development was done during the summer of 1880, and work has been continued during the present season. This is a very fine property, and promises to be a bonanza of itself. The property is owned by Thyng & Rarick. The Little Nell is another fine property, a vein nearly six feet wide, carrying a solid body of mineral about two feet thick. There is at the present time several tons of ore on the dump taken from assessment work. A bright future awaits the owners of this property. This was the Highland Mary, owned by the Rocky Mountain Mining company, and re-located by John Williams.

The St. Elmo is a rich and valuable mine, owned by George H. Chellis, C. E. Chellis, S. R. Royster and J. B. Barnes. It is a vein about 4 feet in width, carrying about 18 inches of argentiferous gray copper, which assayed 400 ounces at outcroppings, and an assay this season gave as follows: 350 ounces silver, 1 ounce gold per ton. There has been no development done upon this property as yet, but it is one of the most promising mines in camp carrying ore that will pay a handsome profit for mining and milling. Among the promising properties are those owned by the Poverty Gulch Mining company. This company was recently organized. They have a capital of over \$1,500,000. Their mines are named as follows: Good Enough, a vein 12 feet in width carrying argentiferous galena; the Bumper, a fine vein of high grade ore; the Pony, located on same vein, Charlotte, Ivanhoe, Idalia and Joe Bowser, all of which are good properties. The company expect to commence operating their coming month. The mines owned by the Harry Lee mining company of this gulch are promising properties. Work has been going on during the whole season, and ore is being shipped to Gothic for treatment. The Jacob Strider is a large and valuable vein assaying some 400 ounces. It has been developed to some extent. The Richmond is one of the largest and best in the Rocky Mountains, and has an abundance of high grade ore all ready for the smelter. The Excelsior is a fine property; no development beyond assessment work. There are many other valuable claims which I will mention at some future time, after learning the true condition of them. A brilliant future awaits this camp. The miners here labor under many difficulties, provisions high, no means of transportation, and many other inconveniences. But the time is approaching when all these difficulties will be overcome. The railroad is almost here, smelters are going up, money is beginning to flow in, and when the miners can mine ore and sell to a smelter readily, there will be an active demand for our mines and the camp will rank No. 1.

J. E. TAYLOR, M. E.

THE TRUE TRAGEDY.

Some Further Facts Which Throw Light on the Shooting.

The trouble at Poncha Springs, which resulted in the killing of Capt. Carpenter by Mr. James True, has excited a great deal of comment all over the state. We have been furnished the following account of the affair which we believe to be substantially correct: "About 10 p. m. on the 26th, a fire was discovered blazing up from under the west side of 'I am shot' in a sack, and saturated with coal oil. The bank door was burst open in order to extinguish any fire that might be inside. Mr. True was called from his bed, but the fire was out before he reached the bank. Finding in the bank a man very unfriendly toward him, Mr. True ordered him out and accompanied him to the door, outside of which stood Mr. Carpenter. True asked him if he had anything to do with that job. Carpenter's answer was followed by a blow which Mr. True thought was a bullet from a revolver. Mr. True staggered and fell over against the bank. Placing his right hand to his forehead and feeling the blood, exclaimed, 'I am shot; arrest that man.' The town marshal stopped between True and Carpenter and pushed them apart. True recovered sufficiently to see that Carpenter was about to get around the marshal at him, and changing his pistol from his left hand, to his right hand, fired three shots, two of which struck Carpenter and from the effects of which he died in a

short time. Mr. True was struck a blow that cut to the bone a gash nearly three inches long, given unobediently with a pistol. The murderer will be held before Justice Hawkins at Salida, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. True regrets as deeply as any one the unfortunate occurrence."

Mr. Harry True returned last evening from Salida, where he has been attending the preliminary examination of his brother. He informs us that the testimony for the state had not all come in when he left but so far as it had been brought it corroborated the account given above to which we called his attention. He says the feeling in Salida is generally in favor of Mr. Jas. True, who is believed to have thought that his life was in danger and to have shot in self-defense.

The Denver Republican of yesterday contained the following special dispatch:

LEADVILLE, July 29.—Another phase to the Carpenter shooting affair at Poncha came to light in this city to-day, placing J. L. True, the murderer of Carpenter, in a bad position. It is stated positively by the acquaintances of True that he has been short in his accounts, and several days ago his partners and the depositors of the bank demanded that he make a statement and balance the accounts. He promised to do so in a few days. It is now claimed that without doubt True set fire to the bank, and finding Carpenter there, he fired in the effort to extinguish the flames, he killed him. The preliminary examination of True comes up in Buena Vista to-morrow, and astonishing developments are expected. Judges Rice and Yates, of this city, have gone down to defend True, and Joseph Taylor, now of Leadville for many years prosecuting attorney for the Leavenworth district, together with Mr. Casper, go down to prosecute. True's relation with prominent men throughout the country will make the case unusually interesting. The remains of Major Carpenter have been brought to this city to be buried with military honors to-morrow.

Mr. Harry True characterized this dispatch Saturday evening as a malicious and unfounded falsehood. He says that he examined personally the accounts and deposits of the bank and found them all right. The charge that Mr. James True had set fire to his own bank, is characterized as too absurd to answer. The preliminary examination was not held at Buena Vista but at Salida. No especially startling revelations were expected as all the substantial facts in the case have been published for the last four days. Mr. Harry True was much fatigued and broken down by trouble and anxiety last evening and the reporter of the GAZETTE withdrew without pressing many inquiries which occurred to him at the time. The progress of this case will be watched with peculiar interest by the people of Colorado Springs.

SILVER MINING MADE EASY.

Prof. Tractor's Latest and Greatest Invention.

Yesterday we visited the laboratory of Professor Tractor, at Manitou, for the purpose of giving to our readers his new invention which will soon revolutionize silver mining. We found the professor busily engaged on his electric fly pads, attaching them to flies and watching the result. This invention he will give to the medical fraternity. We stated the object of our visit, whereupon the professor spread upon the table drawings, specifications, models, etc.

"You see," said the professor, "a large number of mines, both in Leadville and the Gunnison, are flooded with water, most of them very valuable pieces of property, to pump this water out, also to keep it out, will cost immense sums of money. The object of my invention is to utilize this very water, making it a medium by which all the silver in the mine can be worked out, without any more digging." We at once became interested, as we knew several of our citizens whose interest in Leadville has become almost a burden, on account of flooded mines.

The professor placed before us the drawings and models, remarking: "Here is the result of six months' labor. In the first place into each mine several carboys of sulphuric acid is poured, which soon eats away the silver, which mixes with the water, and makes a solution of cyanide of silver. Plates of bees-wax and plumbago are prepared to which are attached one of the poles of the 'Tractor battery,' the other pole is left free, when both are lowered into the mine. The particles of silver soon commence to adhere to the prepared plates, which are soon covered with silver. Every hour or so the plates are raised to the surface, the silver removed and the operation goes on as before—of course"—continued the professor, "all the silver could never be taken out of the water, we therefore pump the water, such as can be spared, and ship it to the east in the coal oil tank cars where the same operation could be continued. By this means the railroads are benefited as these cars have to return to the east empty, and a large amount for freight is saved in the transportation of the silver."

We understand that several Leadville mine speculators have been in Manitou during the past week to obtain the exclusive control of this invention, but the professor says he will soon form a company and give our citizens a chance to subscribe to the stock. The professor was not at all annoyed at the news that he was insane. He merely remarked with a smile, "You know Shakespeare says 'Great wit to madness nearly is allied.'"

Hardly a day passes that we do not hear complaints against the city for leaving obstructions and open excavations in the street. Night before last a gentleman, while on his way home, walked into an unprotected trench on Weber street and narrowly escaped serious injury.

James Martin who it is alleged stole Mr. Austin's sheep last spring and who was arrested at Buffalo Creek several days ago by Deputy Sheriff Dana, was brought up before Justice Bentley yesterday for a hearing. He pleaded not guilty and waived a preliminary examination. In default of \$500 bail he was remanded to jail to await a hearing before the district judge.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, opposite post-office, rooms 2 and 3 at Stretcher's building.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: 2nd Building, on Tejon Street.

W. H. CLARK,

REPORTS on Coal, Iron and Fossils. Mines. Consults on the work of mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

WILLS & HALE, Successors to HALLOWELL & WILLS DEALERS IN

Real Estate of Every Description.

CITY LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

Citizens, Ranchmen, Tourists, Campers.

And everybody who wants to buy bargains. Read our advertisement, it will pay. Come from the mountains. Come from the cities. Come from the plains.

NOTICE.

It is OUR CUSTOM at this time of year to PREPARE for the receipt of NEW GOODS and to that end we will open on MONDAY, August 8th, a first, great variety of goods at IMMENSE REDUCTIONS and entirely REGARDLESS of what they COST. To add anything is perhaps SUPERFLUOUS and we merely ask you to read the following PARTIAL

LIST OF REDUCTIONS

Selling that they are PRECISELY as represented: All of our cloth, linen and mohair undershirts one-third from regular price. All of our ready-made shirts one-third from regular price. All of our ready-made walking jackets and coats one-third from regular price. All of our zephyr and shetland wool shawls one-third from regular price. All of our fine dress goods one-third from regular price. Several lots of Ladies' Gents' and Children's hose one-third from regular price. Several lots of Ladies' Gents' and Children's underwear one-fourth from regular price. Several lots of white poplin, corded, flannel and broadcloth one-third from regular price. Several lots of all wool, plain colored hosiery, one-half from regular price. Several lots of black lace hosiery one-half from regular price.

See the Following Extraordinary Inducements:

A few more standard prices marked from 8 cents down to 5 cents. A few more standard prices marked from 12 1/2 and 15 cents down to 10 cents. A few more fancy dress goods marked from 20 and 25 cents down to 10 cents. A few more fancy dress goods marked from 30 and 35 cents down to 15 cents. A few more printed muslins, beautiful styles, marked from 25 cents down to 15 cents. A few more printed muslins, beautiful styles, marked from 30 cents down to 20 cents. A few more standard gingham, beautiful styles, marked from 10 cents down to 5 cents. A few more fancy dress buttons marked from 25 and 50 cents down to 10 and 20 cents. A few more beautiful Seersucker stiffs marked from 20 cents down to 15 cents. A few more sun bonnets, aprons and children's waists down one-half price.

We mean to make the month of August a lively one, and many, many bargains other than those enumerated will be offered during the month.

FERRIS & JONES,

One door east of Tejon st. on Pike's Peak ave.

G.S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

STOVES, &c.

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

Slide-bar, End-spring, Open or Top

BUGGIES.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c.

Wool Sacks, Wool Twine, Sheep Shears, &c.

Tejon Street.

we 28 ft

MICA AXLE GREASE

Composed of Mica and Linseed Oil, the BEST Lubricant in the world. It is the best because it does not form a hard crust, and does not become gummy, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not burn off, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become rancid, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become hard, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become soft, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become sticky, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become watery, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become sandy, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become lumpy, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become stringy, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become flaky, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become scummy, and it is the best because it is the only grease that will not become 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THE PRESIDENT.

He is Pronounced Out of Danger.

His Appetite Better, and He is Generally Stronger.

Various Matters of Interest Outside the State.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 4, 8.30 a. m.—The president continues to improve. He slept during the night, and this morning looks better, and expresses himself cheerfully. Another satisfactory day is anticipated. Pulse 90, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. The next bulletin will be issued this evening, and hereafter the noon bulletin will be dispensed with.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYBURN.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 4.—As the morning's bulletin indicated would probably be the case, the president has passed another good day without drawback or unpleasant symptoms of any kind. He has taken his nourishment well and showed little fatigue after his dressing and changes of position. The wound is doing well, both in appearance and in character, and in the amount of discharge. At 12.30 p. m. his pulse was 92, temperature 98.4-10, respiration 18. Afternoon rise of temperature came on late and was moderate. At 7 p. m. pulse was 102, temperature 100, respiration 19.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYBURN, F. H. HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Executive Mansion, 12.30 p. m.—Doctor Bliss says that the president is having an excellent day. The 12.30 examination has just been made with the following result: Pulse 96, temperature and respiration normal. The patient continues taking increased quantities of nourishment and is daily gaining in strength. At all events unfavorable changes should be discredited unless they have official authenticity. The president's condition at this hour is better than at any time since his injury.

THE PRESIDENT THOUGHT OUT OF DANGER.

A New York Washington special says: Dr. Hamilton in replying to a direct question this morning said: "You may quote me as saying the president will certainly get well. I consider him out of danger." Dr. Hamilton also expressed the opinion that there was no malaria in the patient.

DOWN THE RIVER.

In regard to moving the president from the Executive Mansion, the doctor says nothing could be determined upon as the president was in no condition to move now. He thought, however, that when the proper time arrived a trip down the Potomac would be beneficial and hasten his recovery.

MURDEROUS APACHES.

They are Again on the War Path—Several Innocent People Killed.

SANTA FE, N. M., August 4.—The New Mexican has information partly from military headquarters and partly private that raiding Mesquero Apaches have succeeded in crossing the Rio Grande and are now in the San Matto mountains. They have been closely pursued by Lieutenant Guilfoyle but have managed to commit several more murders. In their manner of carrying out their fiendish plans they show that the mantle of Victorio has fallen on no unworthy shoulders. On August 1st, a band of them left their main camp in the San Matto range on a murdering and robbing expedition. They first sighted a miner alone at his work and

MURDERED HIM

before he was aware of their presence, their object being no doubt to secure his grub stake. Two herders soon shared this unfortunate man's fate, and their bodies were robbed and left unburied on the plain. As soon as this news reached San Marcial, which is only about 35 miles distant from the scene of the last killing, a party consisting of twenty-six Americans and ten Mexicans started in pursuit. The Indians got wind of their approach and knowing that they would have to pass through Red Cañon, waited in that desolate spot for their approach. The citizens stopped in the cañon for a lunch, and while eating

WERE SET UPON

by the hostiles, and being taken by surprise they fled. The Indians killed seven, descended from the sides of the cañon and captured all their horses and were off before the party could recover and make head against them. This fight occurred on the second inst. and since then nothing has been heard of the Indians. Lieutenant Guilfoyle arrived at Fort Craig on the first after pursuing the reds for fifteen days. He came in to outfit again and by this time is no doubt again in the field.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

Interview with Judge Brennan.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—John Brennan, late president of the order of United Irishmen, returned this evening and was interviewed by a Journal reporter upon the matter of the infernal machine lately discovered in Liverpool.

"Was this matter of sending infernal machines to England," said the reporter, "considered at a meeting of the United Irishmen?"

"No such proposition," replied Judge Brennan, "was ever considered at any public meeting which I attended, and no such proposition was ever adopted at any private meeting I ever attended."

"Was this matter considered at any of the meetings; you say it wasn't at the meetings you attended?"

"If such a proposition was discussed at other meetings, I am presumably unacquainted with the doing of the meeting. You must re-

member that I am no longer in the council of the organization."

"Do you think the order took any such action?"

"My thoughts on the subject would be of no more value than anybody else's thoughts. Agents of the Irish revolution may have sent those machines. It is quite as likely that they were sent by agents of the English government."

"Then you would not approve of such actions?"

"I would not approve of any action tending to the destruction of non-combatant's lives, or private property destruction. Of forces and weapons making war on Ireland is another question. Upon that point I would say that if I could invent fires from hell and draw down lightning from heaven, I would fling them in the face of those who are making war on the country. I don't say whether I would include infernal machines."

"Then," said the reporter, "you agree pretty nearly with what Crowe said in a published interview. What do you think of Crowe's statement?"

"I think he never made the statement I know much is false and the remainder probably untrue. Crowe has some purpose in view other than enlightening the public."

"What do you suppose it is?"

"Can't say, but I should suppose probably a joke on the reporter."

"How long since you were connected with the directing of the United Irishmen?"

"Not since about the fifteenth of June. I was president up to that time."

"Are you at liberty to say why you resigned?"

"Yes. I resigned realizing that I am not stuff out of which practical revolutionists are made."

"Then the purpose of the order is revolutionary?"

"Certainly."

"In what methods?"

"As to what the plans and purpose of the organization are, so far I have been permitted to know and I am not at liberty to disclose."

"Is Crowe a representative man in the order and would regard his statement known to be such as truthful?"

"I know of no act of his or any very effective service that entitles him to be remarked as a representative."

MISSISSIPPI BARGES.

The Story of Keene Doubled for Good Reasons.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—The Ledger's special says the report that a powerful New York syndicate has been formed to take control of the entire Mississippi barge system, of which St. Paul and other journals have lately been making so much, I find on inquiry at the proper sources is subject to sundry important qualifications, and when these are duly taken into account there will not be much of a story left.

A friend of Jay Gould, who is in a position to know all about it, says there is really nothing beyond a closer device of James Keene to bear the Gould Southwestern stocks by creating the impression that a projected barge line will take from the Gould roads all grain carrying business, and thus leave them no earning. Keene is getting rather famous for starting schemes of this character that rarely come to anything beyond the limits of the stock exchange, so as soon as you hear that he has cornered his short contracts on stocks he has lately been hammering depend upon it you will hear no more of that wonderful Mississippi barge scheme. My informant might also have added if he had been so disposed that as soon as Gould has secured enough of English iron for his Southwestern railway enterprises we shall be as likely to hear as little of Gould's barge line.

Gould as heretofore explained has simply contracted to provide English steamers bringing iron to New Orleans with grain and barges. The former will be left to seek the Atlantic seaboard as before the building of railways and the latter will probably be sold at auction for what they will fetch. Keene himself would not talk on the subject but his broker and business friends do not hesitate to allude to the powerful syndicate story as if the western journals had, as is their wont, make cry out of very little wool.

THE DURANGO EXCURSIONISTS.

Death of One of the Party.

DENVER, August 4.—The Durango excursion train passed Osier, New Mexico, at noon. Ten persons joined the excursion at Colorado Springs and two at Pueblo. Leadville sends the mayor and five aldermen. Six left Fort Norte, but on the train near Alamosa Robert G. Bray, late democratic candidate for state auditor, died of hemorrhage at nine last night. W. M. Van Liew returned from Alamosa with the body this morning. The train was reduced to four chair coaches at Antonito. Heavy night rains necessitate slow progress. Four miles east of Teller the front truck of the second coach jumped the track, causing a slight delay, but no other damage. The train is two hours and forty minutes behind time at Antonito.

Ocean's Terrors.

SOUTH AFRICA, August 4.—The American ship Calcutta, Capt. Smith, from Cebu Philippine Islands, May 3, bound for Boston, was totally wrecked on the coast of Kaffraria on the 3rd of June, and only three of the crew were saved. The Calcutta sailed from Cebu with a cargo of sugar and hemp valued at \$200,000. The vessel and cargo were fully insured.

The Cause of Temperance.

BOSTON, August 4.—The Catholic Total Abstinence National Union, in session here, adopted resolutions approving the splendid work done by the temperance men, women and cadet societies in the country in furtherance of temperance. The clergy and press are heartily thanked for their aid, and a resolution adopted of sympathy with the land reform struggle in Ireland.

Striking Females.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 4.—One hundred and fifty female operatives of the Novelty Rubber company struck for ten per cent increase of salary to-day.

OVER THE OCEANS.

Parliament Discusses the Land Bill.

Gladstone's Transvaal Policy Endorsed.

The Spanish Court Enjoys a Vacation.

LONDON, August 4.—In the house of commons Gladstone gave a confirmation of the news of the signing of the Transvaal convention. Replying to a question by Cowan (radical) as to whether Irish subjects would be released or granted trial, Gladstone said the government was bound from time to time to consider the circumstances in which they had obtained exceptional power, but his answer, he said, must not be taken as foreshadowing any decision.

Travelyn, secretary of the admiralty, gave confirmation of the report that two torpedo boats had been built in the United States for the British government.

Respecting the

OPTIM TRADE WITH JAPAN
and other matters affecting foreign residents, Gladstone said the government had agreed to negotiate a treaty with Japan, and was now in communication with other treaty powers on the subject.

In the house of lords the first amendment to the land bill providing for exclusion from operation of the bill of parts of estates managed on the English plan was adopted without division. The amendment stood in the name of the Duke of Argyll (liberal) as did also the further amendment which was carried, 219 to 67, giving the landlord the right to compensation in case the sale of the holding of which he had fervently bought up tenants right.

LONDON, August 4.—The amendment offered by Earl Denham, conservative, to clause 50, limiting compensation for disturbance to two hundred and fifty pounds, proposed by the government, was carried by 189 to 91. Duke of Argyll voted with the minority. Lord Salisbury's amendment to clause 5th that words "the court" should have reference to interest of tenant and landlord respectively, "the stricken out," was carried by 184 to 95.

LONDON, August 4.—Lord Salisbury proposed to exempt English managed estates from the jurisdiction of the land court for a fixed judicial rent was agreed to without a division. The government did not oppose it.

THREATENING SECRETARY FORSTER.

In the central criminal court to-day a young Irishman named Hickie, was found guilty of threatening to kill the secretary for Ireland, Forster, unless he released the Irish prisoners and resigned his office. The verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. The counsel for the crown said Forster desired the lightest sentence consistent with justice to be passed upon the prisoner. Sentence was postponed.

GERMAN POLITICIANS EXCITED.

BERLIN, August 4.—It can be stated as a fact that papers are beginning to fear the conservatives may get a majority in the forthcoming elections. "Negotiations have" recently been opened with various liberal factions for agreement to give their united support in each district to the liberal candidate, who appears to have the greatest chance of being elected. Election of the magistrates in Alsace and Lorraine show the German element has won more influence in many minor places. Even in Metz some German candidates have been successful. The popular agitation here increases as election day approaches, and it is even now evident that Germany has not for many years been the arena of such a fierce and bitter struggle. The reason for this state of affairs is that neither the government nor the other party has any fixed programme, and thus personal attacks are the order of the day.

THE TURF.

Maud S. Trots Against Her Record.

BUFFALO, August 4.—The driving park summaries, class 234:—

Euroka..... 1 1 1
Tariff..... 2 2 2
Wilder..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:24; 2:23; 2:23.

Class 221:—

Piedmont..... 1 1 1
Lucy..... 2 2 2
Voltaire..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:30; 2:27; 2:27.

Class 224. Two mile heats:—

Anchor..... 1 1 1
Chief..... 2 2 2
Wiz..... 3 3 3
Time, 4:57; 4:55.

Vanderbilt and Pandie arrived at once from Saratoga and soon visited the park. Maud S. was brought on the track previous to the second heat of the 221 class and warmed up a little. The spectators greeted her heartily and were eager for a display of her wonderful speed. Owing to a strong wind prevailing the trial was postponed until later in the day. Maud S. at length appeared for trial of speed to wire. Baird gave a nod and word was given. The mare made a fine burst of speed and went to the pole in remarkable time, 1:35. Here she broke badly, and during the time she was off her feet lost so much ground that 30.4 seconds were spent on the last quarter. She made the first quarter in 33.4, half 1:04.1, three-quarters 1:35.5, and passed under the wire in 2:15. In the second heat the wind was very strong, having increased since the mare first appeared on the course. Maud went away.

WITH A RUSH

on the first attempt, but all the time the playing of the band caused her to lose her head and break so seriously that Baird turned her back at quarter pole. On the second attempt she went in fine style and went the entire course without a slip. Time, quarter 32.1, half 1:05, three-quarters 1:36.7, mile 2:10.7. The performance elicited the greatest admiration. Maud trotted only two heats by the direction of Vanderbilt, who had to leave at 5 p. m. The wind at the time was very high and it was thought best not to try another heat. By six the wind had subsided and had the mare then come on the track there is little doubt she would have beaten her own record, 2:10, and won the purse. The famous mare is booked for Rochester, August 11th, under the same conditions. Pools on the first heat were even money. Second heat Maud S. twenty dollars, time thirty dollars.

A ROYAL VACATION.

The Spanish Court Enjoys a Holiday.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A special from Madrid says King Alfonso, with Queen Christine and the rest of the royal family, leave La Granja Saturday for the province of San Lander. The royal family will return to Madrid about the end of this month, and early in September they will receive a visit from the king of Portugal, who with King Alfonso

is to inaugurate new railway lines between the two kingdoms in the valley of the Duero. The Infanta Eulalia will shortly be married to an Austrian arch-duke, brother of Queen Christine. Princess Eulalia is barely seventeen. Her betrothed is still beardless. The young people fell in love with each other during the recent visit of the arch-duke to La Granja. The wedding will probably take place in Madrid in December.

TEAPOT TEMPEST.

Not a Serious Quarrel.

TORONTO, Ont., August 4.—The Canadian government papers say regarding the story that Canada was using United States mail bags, that it is equally that the United States are using Canadian pouches, though the balance trade is probably against the United States. The matter is somewhat trivial for international excitement and will speedily be adjusted. The papers intimate that the United States postal authorities have been vernal in the matter.

Colonel Thompson, superintendent of the railway mail service, says positively that the postmaster at Montreal, Canada, is mistaken in saying that the United States use Canadian bags, and that the use of each other's mail bags by the governments is reciprocal. Col. Thompson says the government does not use any Canadian mail bags in transporting domestic mails. He has telegraphed to the postmaster at Detroit and New York, asking them if they ever use Canadian bags in sending through the United States, and is confident they will reply that they do not. Thompson says Canada uses our bags, but we don't use theirs.

A RACE POSTPONED.

A Stake Holder Decamps.

DENVER, Col., August 4.—The hundred yard foot race between Charles Pendergast, of Hooks No. 2, and W. J. Riley, of Georgetown, did not come off this afternoon on account of the stake holder disappearing with the cash. Harry White was chosen as stake holder, but he had to leave and choose John H. Lehman, the well-known horseman, as substitute. Stakes amounting to \$1,000 were placed in Lehman's hands to-day at noon. He went to the fair grounds at 4 o'clock and remained until the runners were about ready to be called out, when he disappeared. It is said he is in the city and detectives are on his track. Betting was two to one in favor of Pendergast, and a large amount of pools were sold.

MAINE POLITICS.

A Democratic Convention Held Yesterday.

LEWISTON, Me., August 4.—At the second congressional district democratic convention, after temporary organization, Governor Garcelon made a speech advising the endorsement of Washington Gilbert, Greenback candidate. He had pledged Gilbert if the greenbackers assisted the republicans in the organization of the house he would resign. The convention refused to adopt either course and after permanent organization Franklin Reed was nominated by acclamation. Resolutions endorsing the Cincinnati platform, the administration of Governor Plaisted and execrating the attempt to assassinate President Garfield, were adopted.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The treasury department to-day purchased 16,000 ounces fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans mints.

INFECTED VESSELS.

Advices from Havana report sailing vessels out on long voyages and now in port are becoming infected with yellow fever and the United States quarantine officers it is said can not be too careful in examining vessels from Havana.

A GOOD VACATION.

The French government having invited our government to send some officers to witness the autumn manoeuvres, the secretary of war designated Major-General John M. Schofield, Lieutenant Colonel S. Lamotte and Capt. J. Chester.

Comments on Bradlaugh.

LONDON, August 4.—The Morning Post charges Bradlaugh with having appealed to the street rabble from the decision of the house of commons, and recommends Gladstone to put his foot resolutely down on such insolence and vulgarity.

The Times commenting on the same topic declares that the house of commons has chosen a false position, and it is the duty of the government members to plainly and frankly declare whether they will introduce a parliamentary oath bill as early as possible at the next session of parliament. In the event of doing so Bradlaugh will, it is understood, refrain in the meanwhile from pressing his claim of admission to the house.

Prohibition a Disfavor.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 4.—Election returns are all one way. It is impossible to estimate the majority, but the state has gone overwhelmingly against prohibition. As far as heard from there is not a single county carried by the prohibitionists.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 4.—The election passed quietly. Towns where prohibition strength was conceded have all given, as far as heard from, heavy anti-prohibition majority. The vote was light. The negroes voted solidly for republican leaders who had pronounced against prohibition. The majority against the measure will be large, perhaps 40,000.

Arrested for Two Crimes.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Tribune's Lakewood, N. J., special says: Thos Marvin, who married and deserted a young lady of Lakewood last month, is identified as the A. L. Marvin who on July 16th married a young widow of Lakewood and shortly after abandoned her. On Tuesday a telegram was received from the Richmond chief of police accurately describing the Lakewood man and saying that he heard his arrest was desired. The telegram removes all doubts as to the identity of Marvin and Albert I. Marvin, consequently he is now wanted in Richmond for forgery and in New Jersey for bigamy.

Cereals in Prussia.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Consul General Brennan has forwarded to the department of state an official table showing an estimate of the harvest for Prussia up to the end of June 1881, compiled by the heads of the several districts for the Prussian minister of Agriculture. This table comprises substantially the agricultural area of the German Empire. The average harvest being recorded 160—as follows: Wheat 80, Rye 77, barley 89, oats 89, leguminous plants 85, potatoes 95, rape seed 70, clover 63, meadow hay 69.

Holiday in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Brooklyn is having a holiday to-day, postponed from the 4th on account of the president's condition. Buildings are gaily draped. Public offices closed. Fireworks be let off to-night.

Pleasure Battles Not Always Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—A dispatch from Grass Valley says the First artillery battalion, N. G. C. in camp near there had a sham battle to-day. In a bayonet charge to take a fort the militia became excited and before the struggle was over several commissioned officers and between twenty and thirty men were more or less wounded by the bayonets, powder and butts of the guns. None were seriously hurt however.

Irish Writs.

DUBLIN, August 4.—The land court granted application for the liberty of substitute service of writs in different parts of county Limerick on the ground that the service could not be effected in the usual way owing to the state of the country. The facts were stated showing the ill usage the process servers received and the danger of life any one had who persisted in his efforts to effect a legal service.

Democratic Convention in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., August 4.—The democratic convention was held to-day. After half an hour's recess several delegates, reporters and committees were formed. There was then another recess. Reassembling the committee of permanent organization made a report, and this afternoon S. Babcock was made president. Adjourned till 8 o'clock.

Afghanistan Quiet.

LONDON, August 4.—The viceroy of India telegraphs the Indian office as follows: The news from Candahar states that the country is quiet, and the report from Lahore that the British troops and others had been murdered by Afghans before Ayoub Khan's arrival in Candahar is untrue.

Mississippi State Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., August 4.—The democratic state convention adjourned last night after the first ballot. Ten ballots have been taken to-day without a definite result. The last ballot stood, Stone 106, Barksdale 93, Featherstone 23, Calhoun 18. There is evidently a deadlock.

The Pope Speaks.

ROME, August 4.—The Pope to-day held a secret council. Twenty-two cardinals were present. The Pope referred to the recent disturbance and declared disturbances proved that the Year of Christ enjoyed neither liberty nor safety in Rome. He was however prepared to confront the dangers of the future.

Minister Morton Presented.

PARIS, August 4.—Morton, the newly appointed United States minister to France, was presented to Mr. St. Hillaire, the French minister of foreign affairs, yesterday. Morton will have an audience with President Grevy tomorrow, when they will present credentials and letters of recall respectively.

Death of a General's Wife.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Aleck McDowell McCook died here last night. She was brought here recently by the general quite prostrated from her mother's death bed at Dayton, Ohio, in hopes that the change of climate would benefit her. The general is colonel of the 6th infantry ordered to Fort Douglas to relieve the 14th.

Persecuting the Jews.

BERLIN, August 4.—Renewed attacks by mobs on the shops and synagogues of the Jews are reported in various places. At Pomerania some shops were wrecked. The mobs were dispersed by the police.

An Election Ordered.

BERLIN, August 4.—The authorities of the different provinces ordered an election of members to the Reichstag at the end of September.

Prohibition Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., August 4.—The state prohibition convention met to-day.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, August 4.

Silver bars, 1 1/16.
Money, easy.
Governments quiet.
Stocks closed weak.
The following are the quotations:

BONDS.
United States 4s..... 106 1/2 Northern Pacific..... 104 1/2
" 5s..... 107 1/2 Kansas Pacific..... 107 1/2
" 6s..... 108 1/2 K. & P. (Denver div.)..... 117 1/2
Union Pacific..... 108 1/2 Denver & R. G. Div..... 109 1/2
Central Pacific..... 105 1/2 D. & S. P. & R..... 109 1/2

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific..... 106 1/2 Hamilton & St. Joe..... 93
Central Pacific..... 105 1/2 Lake Shore..... 104 1/2
Northern Pacific..... 104 1/2 Jersey Central..... 104 1/2
Texas Pacific..... 103 1/2 M. & K. & T..... 103 1/2
Kansas Pacific..... 107 1/2 Phila. & Reading..... 65 1/2
New York Central..... 143 1/2 Ohio & Mississippi..... 38 1/2
Erie..... 45 1/2 C. & R. L. & P..... 38 1/2
C. & R. O..... 101 1/2 Michigan Central..... 126 1/2
C. & N. W..... 126 1/2 D. & L. & W..... 126 1/2
C. & M. & S. L..... 114 1/2 L. & N..... 90
D. & R. G..... 100 1/2 Canada Southern..... 90
Wabash..... 52 1/2 Panama (preferred)..... 26 1/2
Pacific Mail..... 32 1/2 W. F. & Co. Ex..... 126
W. F. Tel. Co..... 89 1/2 Am. Ex. Co..... 38 1/2
Am. Union Tel. Co..... U. S. Ex. Co..... 35
A. & P. Tel..... C. C. & I. Co.....

MIXING STOCKS.

Amo..... 42 Hukill..... 69
Bodie..... 6 3/8 Hibernia..... 61
Boulder Co..... 17 Hortense..... 27
Big Pit..... 2 1/2 Horn Silver..... 15 1/2
Bald Mountain..... 6 9/10 High Chief..... 3 1/2
Bassick..... Iron Silver..... 3 1/2
Brook..... Little Pittsburg..... 2 1/2
Buffington..... 1 1/2 Little Chief..... 1 1/2
Con. Virginia..... 1 1/2 Leadville..... 1 1/2
Caribou..... 2 1/2 Mariposa (rid.)..... 2 1/2
Chrysolite..... 5 1/2 Mineral Creek..... 2 1/2
Cherokee..... 1 1/2 Moose..... 98
Dunkin..... 90 Ontario..... 37 1/2
Dunderburg..... Quicksilver (off)..... 37 1/2
Eureka..... 24 Robinson Co..... 13 1/2
Ereola..... 1 1/2 Rd. Elephant..... 20
Green Mountain..... 5 1/2 Silver Chief..... 4 1/2
Gold Strike..... 2 1/2 Silver Nugget..... 4 1/2
Gloss-Pendery..... 1 1/2 Sutor..... 4 1/2
Climax..... 48

There is but a single democrat on the supreme court bench.

Would Colonel Ingelsolf be refused admission to congress because he is an atheist?

A clipping in another column shows that there is some rivalry between South Pueblo and Pueblo for the capital site. It is a question that should be decided before the contest begins.

The Pueblo Chieftain says that Denver ought to be satisfied with the fish hatchery, as it is "one of the most important institutions of the age, and Denver has long felt the need of some kind of a factory that would supply her citizens with a little brain power."

Temperance agitation is decidedly active in the south. A temperance petition six hundred feet long with thirty thousand signatures was presented to the Georgia legislature a few days ago. There is also an equally strong movement of the same kind in Missouri and Arkansas.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE WITH PATRONAGE.

The letter of Senator Dawes on congressional interference with patronage has called forth considerable discussion. He thinks it would be stopped if all congressmen should decline to sign any recommendations for appointment to office. But this is not practicable, even if all congressmen should agree to it. It is not founded on principles which are recognized in our social relations. If a friend of a congressman were to ask for a recommendation for a position in a mercantile house which he was competent to fill, the congressman should recommend him to that position and use any proper influence to secure for him that position. Not to do this would be in the ordinary course of life, mean. Every man requires some favors of his friends, and should not decline to render services in return. Now if an applicant for a federal position chooses to ask a friend, who is a congressman and who knows he is qualified for the position, to recommend him, we do not see why he should decline. The position of

PARLIAMENT PUZZLED.

Bradlaugh on the Rampage.

He Attempts to Enter the House of Commons and is Forcibly Ejected.

The People Cheer and the Members Talk.

LONDON, August 5.—In the house of commons Labouchere raised a question of privilege that the resolution of the house in regard to Bradlaugh only excluded him from the house, and he moved that the officials in holding him in the lobby were exceeding their authority.

The speaker replied that he considered it his duty to order Bradlaugh's removal, and added, "The door is closed."

The cheers of the crowd outside were audible in the house.

Gladstone supported the speaker, and said that Labouchere's motion was untenable.

After his first repulse Bradlaugh remained some time standing in the Palace yard with his arms folded and these policemen in front of him, barring his way to the house. Gladstone declared that Bradlaugh must now be treated as having no more right to enter the house.

THAN A STRANGER.

Northeote endorsed Gladstone's view. While Sir Milford Lawson was speaking against the illegal conduct of the house, Bradlaugh, who had evaded the police, endeavored to force an entrance, but was seized by messengers and dragged from the doors, when he was taken in charge by six police, still resisting strenuously. His coat was torn in the struggle.

The speaker ruled the motion of Sir Milford Lawson for rescinding the former resolution against the admission of Bradlaugh irrelevant and clandestine. After Bradlaugh and Cowan had spoken in favor of Bradlaugh, Right Honorable John Bright described how Bradlaugh was brought down to the palace yard.

A FANTASY CONDITION.

He thought such a scene unprecedented. He has appealed to the opposition to reconsider their former decision so as to extricate themselves from the present difficulties. He was called to order for irrelevancy. Lord John Manners said that Bright's attitude was calculated to encourage Bradlaugh who had necessitated his forcible removal by attempting to force an entrance. The amendment to Labouchere's motion, the conduct of the speaker and officials, was on duty. The amendment was passed. A number of liberal members left the house before the vote was taken amidst ironical cheers. Bradlaugh, after expulsion, went to Bow street for a summons against the police.

The summons were refused by the magistrate, who advised him to prepare information in reference to the summons desired for assault.

The amendment to the Labouchere motion passed—191 to 9. The minority was composed of Bignall, Finnigan, Cowan, Earle, Bradhurst, Best, and Sumners. Tellers, Labouchere and Ashton W. Dilke. Among the liberals who abstained from voting were Bright and Sir Charles Dilke. Mrs. Annie Bessant and two daughters of Bradlaugh, were present in Westminster hall. Two hundred extra police were on duty. The statement that the removal of Bradlaugh on his attempting to enter the house

WAS EFFECTED QUIETLY

appears to be an error. He made the attempt soon after the business of the house commenced. He informed Erskine, deputy sergeant at arms, that he was mandated by his constituents and would not yield to anything illegal. Upon Erskine putting out his hand to prevent his passage, Bradlaugh pushed him and he was immediately seized by the usher with whom he grappled fiercely, shouting "if anyone dares hinder me." He was hustled down a staircase, grappling with the police and the ushers, but no blows were struck. He was ghastly pale when he appeared in the palace yard and was still struggling with the police and almost fainting. A glass of water was brought and he was bathed. He threatened to come to the house again with such force that the police was compelled to arrest him. The police cleared the palace yard at 12:30 p. m.

BRADLAUGH CHEERED.

LONDON, August 5.—An immense crowd to-day cheered Bradlaugh when he entered the palace yard of Westminster hall. On Bradlaugh's attempt to enter the house he was quietly removed from the lobby, and escorted by the police into the yard where he stood conversing with a friend.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A London dispatch says: At a quarter to twelve sounds of distant cheers made themselves faintly heard, and murmurs ran through the crowd of assembled members or parliament. "He has come." Almost immediately Bradlaugh appeared, coming through the entrance reserved for members. He looked pale and evidently suffered from suppressed excitement. His inglorious black dress heightened the effect of his pallor and it was frequently remarked that he looked like an animated corpse. Labouchere welcomed his colleague and took the opportunity of the short delay before the proceedings could begin, to hold a consultation about the tactics to be pursued. The rumor ran through the lobby that Bradlaugh meant to use actual force to obtain entrance and resist removal. This heightened the interest and when the speaker passed to prayers scarcely an honorable member followed. At the door of the house stood two deputy sergeants at arms, Erskine and Gasset, Jr., flanked on either side by members, policemen picked for great bodily strength, a number of atheist conservative members also stood close to the door only too anxious to distinguish themselves as volunteers in suppressing the atheist. The retreating force looked quite nervous, and closed up their ranks when the speaker passed through. The member for Northampton showed disposition to break through the ranks with a sudden rush. It was with a feeling of relief to all when it was announced "the speaker is in the chair," which told that business had begun, and the moment for action had arrived. Involuntarily all eyes were turned toward Bradlaugh, and without a word being spoken a lane was opened to let him pass through the crowd which interposed between him and the doors of the house.

WITH A STEADY STRIDE

the member from Northampton made directly for the door, and so eager were the members to see all that should occur a rush occurred which nearly pushed him with the deputy sergeant-at-arms into the sacred precincts.

Erskine, however, barred the way, and informed Bradlaugh that by the speaker's orders he was obliged to forbid him to pass. A short parley ensued in low tones, being quite inaudible, owing to the buzz of excited comment. Suddenly Bradlaugh seized Erskine and attempted to push him aside. Immediately the member from Northampton was seized by other deputy sergeants-at-arms and a number of policemen who proceeded to drag him across the lobby toward the member's entrance. He struggled violently and a painful scene ensued. He was half pulled and half shoved through the door by sheer force, followed by hundreds of members, principally conservatives. Many of them indulged in

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UNBECOMING JUBES

at the scene which will be remembered, with pain and sorrow as long as the history of parliament is revealed to mind. Down the broad stairway, struggling all the way with might and main at the risk of breaking his own and his captors' necks was the member from Northampton dragged until the outer door of the palace yard was reached. Then the doors were swung to and the expelled member was released from the grip of his assailants.

THE LAND LEAGUE'S EFFORTS.

The London Times says in a leading article that the National Land League convention, announced to be held in Dublin on the 15th of September, is obviously intended to prevent the bill from having a tranquilizing effect. This is, no doubt, a desperate effort of the league to prolong its active existence to ruin the country. The agitator's aim is to defeat the settlement of the relations between landlords and tenants by a new tribunal, and it will be necessary for the government to make it clear that they intend to support the decisions of the land court.

ONE FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, August 5.—Lord Playfair, deputy speaker of the house of commons, will sail on the 18th for the United States, should parliament be then prorogued.

DISSATISFIED CHIEFS.

Gov. Sir Percival Robinson, high commissioner for south Africa, explained provisions proposed in the convention with the Boers to a large meeting of native chiefs. They were very dissatisfied and expressed a determination to fight Boers if necessary.

A FOOLISH ADVENTURE.

LONDON, August 5.—The Dory "Little Western" from London, June 14, for New York, was spoken in latitude 43 north, and longitude 36 west, by steamer Donari, which arrived at Southampton yesterday. She wanted no assistance, although her main boom was broken, and the crew said she was leaking at the rate of four inches an hour.

The New Reservation.

DENVER, August 5.—Otto Mears, of the Ute Indian commission, arrived in the city to-day enroute to the new Ute reservation on the White and Green rivers in Utah. At Salt Lake he will be joined by Commissioner Russell and the two will proceed to the reservation under an escort furnished by Gen. Crook. The object of the trip is mainly to arrange matters at the reservation for the reception of its occupants, the first week being the erection of agency buildings. Under the present arrangements Major Berry will continue as agent. It will be the duty of the agent to furnish required tools and agricultural implements. Mears says the removal will take place without doubt in four weeks and the Indians will likely go peacefully. They were notified three weeks ago that

THEIR REMOVAL.

would take place within two months. They said they would go but have very little to say. Six hundred troops under General McKendall will escort them via the old Ute trail to the new reservation. Very little preparation is required and the Uncompaghres can move at short notice.

For the present the southern Utes, belonging to that portion of the reservation in La Plata county, can not be moved, but Mears thinks that after the others are gone they will be anxious to follow. The total number of Indians to be settled on the new reservation is about twenty-seven hundred including Uncompaghres, Uintahs and White River Utes. When once out of the state Colorado will

NOT LIKELY BE BOTHERED

with them as there is a dry desert fifty miles wide between their new home and Colorado, and if this should not prove to be a sufficient barrier, the troops stationed on the reservation will be sufficient to guard them. Their new lands Mears says, are superior to any lands in Uncompaghre reservation and contain plenty of fish and game. Bids for agency supplies etc. will in the future be sent to Salt Lake.

TWO MEN INJURED.

Serious Accident on the South Park Road.

DENVER, August 5.—Another serious accident occurred on the South Park road about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Deans, about twenty miles up the cañon. At that hour two freight trains were following each other up the cañon, but a short distance intervening between them, when, for some unaccountable reason, the first train came to a halt, and the engineer of the rear train, not receiving the proper signal, ran his engine into the cars ahead of him.

The force of the collision was so great that three cars were crushed and thrown from the track, while the engineer was thrown violently forward and severely injured; another man in the caboose of the first train also suffering considerably, his escape from death being almost miraculous.

Immediately after the accident a telegram was sent from Deans to the officials of the road in this city, and steps were at once taken to repair the damage done and make the injured men as comfortable as possible. A wrecking train was sent to the scene to clear away the debris, and a train of passenger coaches was also dispatched in order that the passengers on the train from Leadville would be delayed as little as possible. The track was in an impassable condition and a transfer of baggage, mails and passengers was found necessary.

The wounded men were placed on the relief train and brought to this city, being taken to their residences, where surgical examinations were made. It was found that while both had been severely hurt neither were in danger of losing their lives. Their injuries consisted of a few broken bones and numerous bruises, none of which could possibly be fatal in their consequences.

As yet no one has been blamed for the affair, although the proper authorities will look into the matter and see to it that those at fault receive their dues.

TOURNAMENT.

Preparing for the Coming Contest.

List of Prizes and Other Notes of Interest.

On next Tuesday and Wednesday, August 9th and 10th, the annual state firemen's tournament will take place in this city. The committee having the matter in charge report that all arrangements have been perfected, and the indications are that it will be one of the best attended and most successful tournaments ever held in the state. Probably not as many hose teams will be entered as there were last year at Denver, owing to the fact that several of the Denver organizations, which heretofore always took an active interest in annual state gatherings, have disbanded. In the past fully five teams have been entered at the state tournaments from Denver, but this year only two companies will be represented. All of the other cities in the state will send their usual delegations. So far as can be learned at the present time about fifteen companies will be in attendance. They are as follows:

Books No. 2, of Denver.
J. B. McAuley Hose company, No. 1 of Silver Cliff.
J. F. Humphrey Hose company No. 2, of Leadville.
J. T. Clark Hose company No. 2, of Cheyenne.
Hose No. 4, of Denver.
H. A. W. Tabor Hose company No. 5, of Denver.
Excelsior Hose company No. 1, of Golden.
S. B. Orman Hose company No. 1, South Pueblo.
J. M. Richardson Hose company No. 1, of Pueblo.
J. E. Bates Hose company No. 3, of Denver.
R. T. Ingals Hose company No. 2, of Silver Cliff.
Matt France Hose company No. 1, Colorado Springs.
W. S. Jackson Hose company No. 2, of Colorado Springs.
J. M. Sigafus Hose company No. 4, Colorado Springs.

TOURNAMENT NOTES.

Hunt's band will furnish the music.
From 15 to 20 teams will be in attendance.
Hooks 2, of Denver, are expected on Sunday.
Armory Hall will be thrown open for association meetings.
Barrels filled with ice water will be placed along the track during the races.
Hooks No. 2 of Denver are entered for the free-for-all speed test of 600 feet.
Chief Pixley will be marshal of the day, and will be assisted by Sheriff Smith.

The sale of privileges for lemonade stands will take place at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

If Leadville has use for a hundred tickets or over the Rio Grande will furnish a special train.

The chances are that the record for 600 feet—twenty-three and one-half—will not be lowered in this city.

The grand stand will be thirty feet long and five seats high, and will be located in the vicinity of the plug.

Hook and Ladder team No. 2 of Denver will leave there on Sunday morning on the regular train, arriving here at 11:35 a. m.

The order of the day for next Tuesday will bring the hook-and-ladder test at nine o'clock in the morning. The wet hose test will follow.

Court House Hall will be filled with mattresses and blankets for the accommodation of those who are unsuccessful in finding better quarters.

The J. M. Sigafus Hose company have concluded to enter a team at the tournament. Their new uniforms were completed yesterday, and we must say that they are very nobby.

In addition to the prizes mentioned elsewhere, Mr. W. A. Caswell, of Breckenridge, Colo., offers a nickel plated spray nozzle, and the citizens of Manitou a handsome silver plated trumpet.

"Chief Engineer Pixley was in the city yesterday looking for a pressure gauge. Temperature and respiration normal. At last accounts he was sleeping well." So says the Denver News of yesterday.

The same general rules governing the wet test apply to the dry hose test. The pipe coupling and hydrant connection must have three full turns, time to be called when pipemen drops pipe into the hands of the judge.

The exercises will terminate Wednesday evening with the annual election and the annual ball. The programme begins Monday evening at 4:30 o'clock, with the meeting of the state association for business and discussion.

Wednesday's programme will be devoted to speed. It will begin with the hook and ladder straight-away, to be followed by the dry test for hose, the 1,000 foot race for individual runners, and the free-for-all straight-away, in which no teams will be barred.

The Denver News says that "the Colorado Springs teams are largely made up of young men to whom experience in running is limited to one year. They are gentlemanly, accommodating and sociable, and will do all in their power to make the firemen feel thoroughly at home."

Admission inside the ropes on the tournament track will be strictly confined to the board of control, the board of judges, the time keepers, the police on duty, and the team "on deck." This rule may be unpleasant to the few, but it is absolutely needed for the comfort of the many and the safety and success of the runners. It takes "sand" to enforce it two days in succession.

The attention of team captains is called to general tournament rules 12, 19, 20 and 23. The board of control has no desire for more "kicking," but will, in justice to itself and for the good of the association in general, insist upon a rigid enforcement of the rules pointed out. This does not mean that the members of the board will prove the allegations that protests may contain. Their decisions will depend upon the evidence submitted in each particular case.

Speaking of the tournament the Leadville Democrat says: "The Humphrey hose running team ran for positions yesterday afternoon with the following result: Tibbitts and Hunter in the lead, Clark and Allen second, Collins and Scott third, Hans and Dodge fourth, Louie Scholes plugman, assisted by Conley, Matt Mehill pipemen. The boys in a practice run yesterday afternoon made a score of 37½, but they will have to do better work than this to make a creditable showing at the tournament. It is rumored that the association proposes to file some objection to the Leadville and Denver teams upon the grounds that they have employed professional runners for the occasion. There is not a runner on either the Humphrey's or Tabor's of this city whose membership does not date months back, and the department has not been guilty of any such unfairness in the organization of their team."

TOURNAMENT PRIZES—WET TEST.

First.....\$100 in gold
Second.....50 " "
Third.....25 " "

DRY TEST.

First.....\$100 in gold
Second.....50 " "
Third.....25 " "

HOOK AND LADDER.

First.....\$100 in gold
Second.....50 " "
Third.....25 " "

STRAIGHTAWAY.

The distance for the Hook and Ladder straightaway race is 600 feet carrying at least one ladder. The prizes in this test are:

First.....\$100 in gold
Second.....50 " "
Third.....25 " "

FOOT RACES.

Each team taking part in the tournament will be allowed to enter one of its members. Distance 1,000 feet.

First prize.....\$50 in gold
Second prize.....25 " "
Third prize.....10 " "

RIO GRANDE RATES.

General Passenger Agent F. C. Nims, of the Denver and Rio Grande, announces the following special round trip rates from points on said road to Colorado Springs and return in connection with the state firemen's tournament:

El Moro.....\$4.50
Silver Cliff.....4.50
Canon City.....4.50
Leadville.....8.00
South Pueblo.....2.00
Buena Vista.....7.00
Denver.....5.00

The rate above mentioned is for firemen and their ladies, one lady to each fireman, the firemen to be identified to the satisfaction of the ticket seller.

The rate for outsiders, round trip, is one fare and one-fifth of one fare. This makes the round trip ticket from Denver cost \$5.40. Tickets are good on all trains to the Springs August 7 and 8, and for returning from the Springs to include the 11th.

A Humane Society of Colorado.

DENVER, August 5.—The Colorado Humane society was organized to-night with the following officers: President, Wolfe Londoner; first vice president, B. F. Zallinger; second vice president, Dr. N. G. Burnham; treasurer, John R. Hanna; secretary, Hugo Pryor. The executive committee and directors include a long list of the most prominent citizens of Denver. The constitution of the National American Humane society was adopted. The executive committee was instructed to procure a charter from the state at once, to organize under the general laws thereof. The society starts off with a large membership, and promises to make it lively or those practicing cruelty to animals.

On to Mexico.

SAL VIGAS, N. M., August 5.—A Gazette special from Paso Del Norte, Mexico, says: Track laying on the Mexican Central railway was commenced to-day. Gov. Terrasas, governor of the state of Chihuahua, drove the first spike in the presence of the state and city officials. The Mexican military stationed at the post was on review and a throng of citizens were in attendance. The active construction of the railway to the city of Chihuahua was the occasion of great rejoicing. A number of speeches were made and the military band played the airs of both republics.

New Steamship Line.

CHICAGO, August 5.—The Times New York August 24 dispatch says it is reported a line of steamers between England and San Francisco was about to be established, and that the large shipping firm of R. W. Cameron & Co., was interested in the enterprise. Mr. Cameron is in Europe but his partner, Mr. Street, said to-day that the firm knew nothing of such a scheme, and he considered it impracticable. A line of steamers might be able to carry grain from San Francisco around Cape Horn to England cheaper than it could be transported across the continent by rail, but wheat could not stand expense of either. It is trade for sailing vessels.

An Isolated City.

SANTA FE, N. M., August 5.—This city is now without any railroad connection with the outside world. There being no trains either way on account of the numerous washouts on the line or the A. T. & S. F. railroad. Business is greatly retarded owing to the suspension of travel and the mails. It is impossible to state when the damage will be repaired, as heavy rains are constantly occurring and making new breaches in the track.

Arrested for Murder.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., Aug. 5.—Six men arrested on suspicion of being the murderous thieves who were discovered at McKeesport last night and who escaped after killing one man and wounding another.

Malaria in New York.

NEW YORK, August 5d.—A Herald special says: The rapidity with which children are dying this summer in New York and Brooklyn is a subject of considerable concern. Malaria on all sides, however, is very prevalent, and thousands of adults are suffering who never felt the effect before. Every one is asking, "What is the cause?"

the Times defend the assessment of Denver as much as it did?

Denver could afford to spend \$100,000 to move the location of the capital this fall.

—Denver Advertiser.

We presume this is to be used in controlling floating vote.

possibly the splendid showing the Arapahoe assessment gives for money and efforts is intended for the consideration of the floating vote. The bank balances would be an influential argument.

The Pueblo News warbles as follows:

"There's a city the people call Denver, and to her the capital they'll send for, she'll 'kick' and she'll plead, but the people'll ne'er heed— they'll sit upon beautiful Denver."

The Leadville Democrat thinks that Chief Albert would make a good successor to Mayor Teller. As Governor Elbert could defeat Hunt in the convention of 1876, it is difficult to imagine where his strength can come from.

The Leadville Herald speaks as though England was to have a protective tariff. Will the Herald please state what industries in England would be helped by protection, and what effect this protection would have on our foreign trade?

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has made the following very frank admission regarding Mr. Conkling: "Mr. Conkling cannot blame his friends for his defeat; he put them in a very awkward attitude by resigning, and they have altered to him with singular steadfastness throughout the whole struggle which he forced upon them."

One of the significant things about the meeting of the board of trade of Denver to consider the capital question, was the talk about the floating vote. The Democrat estimates that it will take \$1,000,000 to absolutely control it. As \$200 were subscribed, there now remains \$800,000 to be raised. This is about three times the amount of money and credits held in Denver in 1880.

The Pueblo Chieftain speaks of our tournament track as follows: "The tournament track is now finished at the Springs. It is 1,075 feet in length, and has a grade toward the finish of eight feet to the 1,000. The finance committee are through with their work, while the other committees are "rustling" like Trojans. The landlords at the Springs are confident of accommodating comfortably all who apply, but, to make assurance doubly sure, the city hall and several large rooms are provided with beds."

The Leadville Democrat gives the following pleasant notice of Colorado Springs as a candidate for the capital:

Colorado Springs is central and beautifully situated, with plenty of room to spread out in and grow. Its nearness to Manitou, with its wonderful mineral springs, and the Garden of the Gods; the enchanting sublimity and variety of the scenery in its immediate vicinity; the uniform salubrity of its climate at all seasons, the home-like comfort of its dwellings, the superior morality, thrift, intelligence and culture of its citizens, all conspire to make it preeminently worthy of the choicest gifts the state can bestow.

The Tribune has dealt Governor Evans some very severe blows in the past few weeks, but we consider the action of the commissioners of Arapahoe county in raising his assessment from \$20,000 on one item to \$270,000, the severest blow yet given him. We understand that he is not guilty of perjury, however, as he induced an agent to do the swearing for him. The assessment last year made no returns whatever for stocks. This year's assessment was more honest, but was only two twenty-sevenths of what the commissioners thought it should be. That a public man should so dishonestly avoid paying his just proportion of expenses of his state and yet retain an influential standing in his community, does not speak well for public morals.

It is not generally known that Carlyle was disappointed in his early affections before he met his Jane. Miss Margaret Gordon dismissed him some years before in the following sisterly manner:

"And now, my dear friend, a long adieu; one advice, and a parting one consider, value it. Cultivate the milder dispositions of your heart. Subdue the more extravagant visions of the brain. In time your abilities must be known. Among your acquaintance they are already held with wonder and delight. By those whose opinion will be valuable, they hereafter will be appreciated. Genius will render you great. May virtue render you beloved! Remove the awful distance between you and ordinary men by kind and gentle manners. Deal gently with their inferiority, and be convinced they will respect you as much and like you more. Why conceal the real goodness that flows in your heart? I have ventured this counsel from an anxiety for your welfare, and I would enforce it with all the earnestness of the most sincere friendship. Let your light shine before men, and think them not unworthy the trouble. This exercise will prove its own reward. It must be a pleasing thing to live in the affections of others. Again adieu. Pardon the freedom I have used, and when you think of me be it as of a kind sister, to whom your happiness will always yield delight, and your griefs sorrow. Yours, with esteem and regard, M.

"I give you not my address because I dare not promise to see you."

THE ARAPAHOE ASSESSMENT.

The GAZETTE can congratulate itself on the result of its agitation of the fraudulent assessment in Arapahoe county last winter. It finally led to the appointment of a committee of investigation on the part of the legislature which made an able, exhaustive report, containing such a powerful array of facts that the unprejudiced reader of it could not help coming to the conclusion that the assessment was fraudulent and unjust throughout. The Denver papers quietly sneered at the report, but they feared its result. The Arapahoe board of commissioners were inspired to do their whole duty this time, though stoutly protesting last winter that the assessment of 1880 was fair and just as compared with the rest of the state. We claimed that the investigation might not correct any injustice in the past, but might prevent its repetition in the future. Our predictions are fulfilled. The

value of personal property is about doubled. A distinguished railroad man, who gave in less than \$3,000 a year ago for all his personal property, has had his assessment on one item of personal property raised \$250,000. Merchants have had the valuation on their stock of goods raised, in some instances, \$100,000. The entire increase is about \$3,000,000.

It is a good proverb which says "give the devil his due." Fair play demands this. We will therefore admit that there has been an effort on the part of the county officers of Arapahoe to have a just assessment. We can not allow any credit for this however, because these same county officers with the exception of Commissioner Londoner defended the justice of the assessment a year ago. So committed were they to this assessment that we doubt that the assessment would have been changed on the score of consistency, had it not been for Commissioner Londoner. If their assessment was just a year ago, the assessment this year must be an over-assessment. The commissioners and assessor certainly were wrong a year ago, or are wrong now. But from this category we must except Mr. Londoner, who denounced as strongly as any one, the fraudulent assessment of 1880 and pledged his word to do what he could for honesty and fairness this year. He has evidently done so. This year Arapahoe will largely increase her assessment and pay proportionately more of the state taxes. This will reduce the proportion of other counties and greatly relieve some of our sorely taxed counties.

Manitou's Success.

Leadville Herald.
The Manitou hotels, although having double the capacity of any previous year, are said to be crowded and have been for the entire season. The Saratoga of Colorado is not only becoming popular for the citizens of our own state, but eastern people and Europeans are making it a favorite summer resort.

Denver's Strong Claim.

Denver Tribune.
The claim is made that Denver is a bad place for the capital, because it offers unusual advantages for temperance. This is not a good claim. The average legislator has a very small head, and if this city can, more than any other place, furnish the means for enlarging it, it is evidently the proper place for the capital.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Destructive Conflagration in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—A Truckee dispatch says: A fire broke out last night in a dance house on Jibboom street, which raged throughout the night and is still burning. Though now under control, it has destroyed every business house in town, except three, and many residences. Loss estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Among the heaviest losers are P. Sheridan \$12,000.

N. E. Burekhafter & Co. \$12,000.

J. J. Adolph \$21,000.

J. Rahell \$10,000.

J. G. Lomison & Co. \$25,000.

H. Johnson \$12,000.

W. H. Hurd, 15,000.

H. Davis, \$10,000.

S. McKay, \$20,000.

G. W. Harrison, \$10,000.

Odd Fellows' Hall, \$10,000.

The remainder of the town was saved with much difficulty. Commendable pluck is shown, and rebuilding is already begun. The new town will be of a more substantial construction than that destroyed. Insurance will probably aggregate a third of the loss. All the demi monde are homeless and the prevailing opinion of the losers is to allow them to remain so with the alternative of seeking other localities.

Denver don't know which is the choice. Bad for Denver.

Secretary Blaine now carries a good-sized club for a walking stick.

Lorillard, the best tobacco man of the United States, has won sixteen races.

Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling is to this country what the sublime port is to Europe.

Dr. Towner has settled at Corry, Pennsylvania. His lunch will not cost him much.

The capital goes to the most attractive place. Score no end votes for Colorado Springs.

The Fairplay Flume expresses great satisfaction in the Denver & Rio Grande extension up Ute Pass.

Yesterday morning many of Colorado's morning papers made a feeble attempt to imitate the Police Gazette.

If Belford goes into the greenback party, it will make a break in the alleged Pitkin-Belford-Ward combination.

The Union Pacific is not likely to build a road by proxy to Pueblo. If it wants such a road it must be built openly.

The Chronicle came out Friday afternoon as an illustrated paper. As a work of art, "The One Price" Sands, Pelton & Co.'s outline drawings took the cake.

The Denver News says that the tax on personal property in Arapahoe county, which was estimated by the county commissioners yesterday, shows an increase of \$3,000,000 over last year.

The colored people celebrated one of their anniversaries yesterday not only in Denver but also in Colorado Springs. There are no reasons why this should not be a national holiday.

The pictures of the gallows published in yesterday's papers may do this good. They were so horrible that they may prevent a very hardened man even from doing that which would bring him to such a place.

The Hon. James B. Belford is advertised to speak at the national greenback meeting in Kansas. The greenbackers now claim him as a recent convert. Unfortunately his vagaries on the financial question give color to this report.

The Boulder News and Courier takes the following realistic view of the future: "When the new branch of the D. & R. G. from Manitou to Leadville is completed, it will be only a short ride for the Carbonatti to reach the Capital at Colorado Springs."

The Tribune in complaining that John Evans did not turn in any money and credits does him an injustice. The Tribune has been demonstrating for nearly two weeks that his liabilities are immense, and far greater than any money or credits he might have on hand.

The Tribune urges that Pueblo, Boulder, Golden, Fort Collins, and Colorado Springs should support Denver out of gratitude. This is sublime in cheek. It is a pretty well established fact that Denver is not given to philanthropic measures for the benefit of her sister cities.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Keene will keep his telegraph line independent. The Western Union is a fair corporation, but it is too complacent over the fact that it has the whole field to itself. Our press report is served very late owing to the insufficiency of wires. The officers of the company in this state are doing their best but do not have sufficient facilities for their business.

The Tribune publishes the tax returns of John Evans. It is clearly an under assessment which a just assessor and the county commissioners would raise some hundreds of thousands of dollars. But is it worth more than the average Denver assessment? Messrs. Tabor, Smith, Cheesman, Moffatt, Routt and other reputed millionaires, made no return of money and credits last year. The trouble is the whole assessment is rotten and unfair.

O'Donovan Rossa denies all knowledge of the infernal machines recently shipped from this country to Liverpool. There are some things about the manner in which these barrels of "cement" were discovered, and the apparent connection which it has been attempted to establish between them and prominent Fenian leaders, that gives rise to a suspicion that they may have been shipped by enemies of the Irish agitators to discredit their cause.

The average English newspaper is not at all backward in freeing its mind about royalty. Take for instance an extract from a recent British journal: "This week the court comes racing back southward from Balmoralm. A parliamentary return of the number of weeks which the queen spends per year in express trains would be instructive reading. The function of government with us, so far as the monarchial head of the executive is concerned, appears to be a perpetual 'tittle one.' This is somewhat akin to the free and easy American custom of criticising the perambulating habits of public officers."

The conferring of the Order of Merit upon Prof. Whitney of Yale by the Emperor of Germany is an honor deserved and won. It is peculiarly appropriate that Whitney should be the successor of Carlyle. Carlyle was the first great English student of German literature and did much to inspire a love for it in England. Whitney is the most accomplished German scholar in America and has done most to inspire a love for the language in this country. Carlyle, the speculative philosopher, introduced the literature and Whitney the philologist, the language to the English speaking people. Both are original investigators in these separate but equally important fields of study.

As a good lesson from Washington the following will be appreciated: "Mr. Jay Gould has given some good lessons in the organization of telegraph companies, and his rival in the stock market has started out to attempt to profit by his teachings. Yesterday

"the organization of Mr. James R. Keene's 'new telegraph company was completed by the election of Mr. Keene as president and Mr. C. H. Haskins as vice president. As yet there is a good deal of the embryonic character about the new concern, but the vice president is a practical telegraph man, having had the general management of the 'lines of the Northwestern Telegraph company before it passed into the capacious 'maw of the Western Union. There may be some redolence of stock operations about 'the new enterprise, but so there was about 'the Atlantic and Pacific and the American Union, both of which companies grew into 'sufficient prominence to compel a buying off 'or absorption by the impregnable telegraph 'monopoly.'"

That "mysterious torpedo boat" which was built at the Delamater Iron works and finished somewhat suspiciously about the 1st of April last, must have cost too much money to be a practical joke, such as the dynamite infernal machines lately shipped to Liverpool are by some shrewd and sensible people supposed to be. This boat, it seems, was taken to Hoboken over three months ago, and it has been all that time under the public eye in the most populous part of the United States. But for the discovery of the portentous contents of those cement barrels it is probable that this queer craft would have attracted but slight attention beyond what might be excited from its peculiar mechanical construction. The suspicion that it might be designed to destroy the British navy and merchant marine in the interest of the Fenians does not appear to have any very substantial basis. Were there any grounds for such a belief it would be the duty of the state department to direct its immediate seizure, and such action would no doubt be promptly taken.

Guiteau's bad example is apparently being followed to some extent. There is no telling how many imitators of his species of crime may spring up in different parts of the country before the thing is over with. The president cannot be shot at any more just now, and so the cranks go gunning for governors. We are told that Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, was marked for assassination by a crazy man who spent several days lurking about the executive premises with a musket, trying to get a pop at him. Coming close upon the report that an attempt was made on Wednesday to get a chance to shoot Governor Cornell at Albany with an unloaded old-fashioned gun, the incident suggests the propriety of a sharp lookout on the part of this class of public functionaries. Inconsiderate and unreflecting persons may be inclined to ridicule the danger to which Governor Cornell was exposed as wholly imaginary; but if such scoffers will only reflect upon the fatal execution which has been done by unloaded firearms he will see that it is no laughing matter. It is always the shotguns, pistols and so forth which are not loaded that go off and kill people, and the more old-fashioned and dilapidated these weapons are the more disastrous are the results of handling them.

As a point of honor, the other cities in the state are bound to come to our assistance. It is bad faith in Pueblo and Colorado Springs after one has obtained the insane asylum and the other is endowed with the deaf and dumb institution, to try and get the capital, and the honorable citizens of these two towns ought to feel constrained to carry out the understanding and give Denver the capital. Denver would have prevented the location of these institutions, and would not have favored making large additions to them last winter, had there not been an implied promise that she was to have the state house without a contest.—[Denver Tribune.]

This is about the worst stuff that has been written on the capital question. There was no such implied promise. At the very time the extra appropriations were given the insane asylum and the deaf mute institute, both Pueblo and Colorado Springs were announcing that they should be candidates for the capital. There never has been any implied promise or understanding as stated above, as every representative of Denver in the legislature knows. As to the claim that Denver would have opposed our getting either the locations or the extra appropriations, it would have been a matter of absolute indifference if they had. The help of Denver's representatives last winter to any cause was a source of weakness. They neither killed anything by their opposition or carried anything by their support. The Tribune ought to correct its misstatements, as it knows that not only Pueblo and Colorado Springs did not by expressed pledge or implication waive their right to contend for the capital, but while asking for the appropriations were pushing their claims for the capital.

The Leadville Democrat estimates that Denver must expend a million dollars to secure the capital. It talks thus frankly about Lake county:

In Lake county there are perhaps fifty gentlemen who own property in Denver, these votes she can safely count upon, but that is all. Then she is thrown back upon the usual modes of influencing votes. These are notorious, and they are the result of the wretched morals taught by Tabor and other shining republican lights, who received the ray from Denver originally. It would be but a species of poetic justice to compel her now to fall back upon her reserve deposits, or suffer a defeat which would be fatal to her every hope and aspiration for the future. This sentiment, we warn the Denver people is often, and very generally expressed here. Lake county holds in her hands the balance of power in the coming vote on the capital question. As she votes, so will go the capital. Knowing this, and remembering the sauce with which she has been served, she will be inclined to get some of it back or snatch from Denver's brow the jewel which gives her significance, and which enables her to build costly opera houses, magnificent business blocks and which enhances her property generally.

This is frank talk but has some truth in it. Denver with her overshadowing wealth may put immense amounts into the canvass. But we protest against the capital being sold in this way. If it is to be sold let there be sealed bids and let the state have the advantage of the proceeds to assist in building the state house. There should be an earnest protest against this sort of a canvass as it excludes a smaller town from competing and is as foreign to our institutions as that only rich men who can buy office should possess office.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Our dispatches give a very encouraging view of the state of our trade. Our exports were \$259,726,254 in excess of the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881. Our exports first showed an immense increase over the imports in 1877-78 during the progress of the Turkish war. This was caused by a great demand for breadstuffs, caused by the failure of Russia and Turkey to furnish their usual supply. It was thought that at the close of the war the demand for American breadstuffs would cease and the supplies would come from the old sources. But this has not proved true. Since the close of that war we have steadily gained. Our exports for the year ending June 30, 1878, were \$894,884,200; in 1879 they were \$710,439,441; in 1880 \$885,633,595, and in 1881 \$902,319,473. The increase in our exports has been steady since 1876 when they amounted to \$525,582,247. This year they are nearly double what they were in 1876. Our imports which were \$445,777,775 in 1879, jumped to \$667,253,302 in 1880. This year our imports are about \$25,000,000 less than last year. We give the following table showing imports and exports since 1872 to show the course of foreign trade:

	Imports.	Exports.
1872	\$572,901,534	\$504,808,381
1873	642,030,529	625,505,077
1874	567,490,342	586,283,040
1875	723,004,529	639,801,057
1876	590,616,190	553,832,237
1877	451,297,535	589,668,490
1878	567,031,523	894,884,200
1879	445,777,775	710,439,441
1880	667,253,302	885,633,595
1881	642,319,473	902,319,473

If we had kept our imports down to what they were in 1879, our excess of exports over imports would have been nearly \$500,000,000. But our good times have made us extravagant and we are now buying a good many luxuries. A still more satisfactory exhibit is the following table of exports and imports of specie for the last ten years:

	Imports.	Exports.
1872	\$14,743,680	79,875,534
1873	21,484,957	84,905,574
1874	28,454,096	66,630,405
1875	20,394,217	92,132,442
1876	19,626,658	90,506,532
1877	40,774,414	43,135,742
1878	20,821,313	33,782,225
1879	20,296,000	24,965,441
1880	33,653,300	15,442,166
1881		

We could not give the returns for 1881 as they were not contained in the dispatches. But we know the excess of imports over exports was \$91,168,650 or about \$16,000,000 more than it was for the year previous. An examination of the table shows we were steadily paying out our gold from 1872-79 at the rate of \$36,000,000 a year. The total excess of exports over imports for the eight years was \$291,000,000. This was nearly the entire product of our gold mines. We produced in the eight years 1873-79 in round numbers \$310,000,000 in gold or about \$30,000,000 a year. We thus were exporting all the gold we imported and produced less \$3,000,000. This was probably used in the arts or else it would have gone too. But during the last two years this has changed. We are not only keeping all we produce but we have drawn 167,000,000 in gold from Europe. This is seriously embarrassing both England and France, particularly the latter. If this continues two years longer we shall have more than recovered what we lost in the eight years beginning with 1872.

But this is more than likely to continue. Last year we sold to England about \$500,000,000 in merchandise and bought only \$100,000,000 in merchandise. This difference was paid by England partly in specie and partly in interest on money she has loaned us in bonds, etc. While we can continue to furnish not only the raw material for English manufacturers, but also food for her workmen, there is little chance that the tide of specie will turn the other way. The country is to be congratulated on her wonderful prosperity as shown in the above figures.

COLORADO COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

It is stated at the general offices of the Colorado Coal & Iron Co. at this place that the blast furnace of the steel works at South Pueblo will be ready to blow in within three weeks. The plant of these works will cost over one million dollars. The company will be ready to turn out Bessemer steel rails by next December. Already an agreement has been concluded with the company to furnish thirty thousand tons of steel rails for the Denver and Rio Grande extensions. This will be about the capacity of the works for the first year. This enterprise is important as it will immediately give Colorado a position as a manufacturing state and will utilize its immense beds of coal, iron, and other valuable ores besides the precious metals. As evidence of the stimulus given South Pueblo by this enterprise the company has sold lots to the value of over \$100,000 since the beginning of the year.

The Denver & Rio Grande has large forces engaged in constructing three branch lines to the iron mines owned and now being worked by the Coal & Iron company, near Placer, South Arkansas and in San Luis Park, to transport the ores to the steel works. These deposits of magnetic and hematite iron ores are of very large extent and equal to the Lake Superior deposits in purity and for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. About twelve thousand tons of ore are now on the dump awaiting shipment to the works and two hundred men are now engaged in taking out more ore.

TEN YEARS OF HISTORY.

In another column we give a brief history of the founding of Colorado Springs and of its growth. The city was founded on what was and is called a narrow fanatical idea—that of prohibition. It has been sneered at and laughed at, but its founders have the satisfaction of knowing that their experiment, in spite of bitter opposition, is a success greater than they ever dreamed of. The founders were not prohibition advocates so far as personal habits were concerned, but they recognized certain facts learned by experience on the western frontier. It was found that the presence of liquor saloons drew into a city a large class of criminals who gained a precarious existence by preying on those who worked for a living by appealing to the worst

tendencies of human nature. All crime and vice surrounded and flowed from these places. To make this, therefore a pleasant city for respectable people to live in and to bring up their families, it was determined that the sale of liquors should be prohibited, not by a statutory enactment, but by a clause in the deed which could not be repealed by a popular revolution. Had it depended on a statute the city long ago would have changed its policy. This clause in the deeds was the subject of long and severely fought litigation, but the Colorado Springs company finally triumphed. The result shows the wisdom of their plan. To-day without any sanctioning boasting we can say Colorado Springs is free of haunts of vice than any other city of its size and activity in the state. It has drawn together a pleasant number of respectable intelligent people who desire that their children may grow up without vice being thrust before them on every street corner. Our population has encouraged public improvements and education so that now this city presents more attractions for comfortable homes than the ordinary city of three times its size in the Mississippi valley. It may not be just to ascribe all this to the prohibition policy, but it certainly shaped the early history of the city and gave it a good start in the right direction.

In no way does a prohibition policy usually show its advantage better than in its influence on education. We have to-day a splendid public school system. Our teachers are intelligent and refined. We have a college which does not deserve to be classed with the ordinary western colleges. For the study of geology, chemistry, civil engineering and practical assaying, it presents advantages which very few of the large and old colleges in New England and the Middle States possess. This college is eminently an institution of sound learning and liberal culture. Even if we do not claim that intelligence and liberal education are produced by a temperance policy, the most ardent opponents of it must acknowledge that it is an inevitable accompaniment of this. This association at least shows something.

Whatever be a man's personal practices, the wisdom of this policy must be recognized in its beneficial results. To-day some of the strongest advocates of this prohibition policy are not believers in total abstinence. They simply recognize certain social evils which a thoughtful man cannot overlook, and favor the remedy most effective. We might speak of other features and advantages of this city in glancing at its ten years' history. But this is its striking and great peculiarity. It is its distinctive feature which prompted biting sarcasm, been styled a source of weakness, and which, it has been prophesied, would finally ruin the city.

A SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT.

Scientific knowledge learned from experience is worthy of notice. We give the following facts, knowing that our readers will criticize our statement:

Geologically, the soil is metamorphic. It is rock of the early ages, soft and plastic through the mighty action of time and water. The explorers did not see a single good, solid stone, such as we know, from the Bible to the Zambesi. In this great interior region there are six distinct tribes of men. They are all inclined to be indolent, unwarlike and untruthful. Dwelling in a country where a white man would perceive at once the element of vast wealth, they are poor and degraded. They are wholly unlike the fierce Zulus of the south.

It is here, if anywhere, that Major Pinto thinks the civilization of the dark continent may begin. In truth, as he describes it, this is a most fascinating field for the enterprise of the white man. How can this civilization best be brought about? Stanley answers—through the missionaries. Pinto answers—through the merchant and trader. He honestly confesses he has far less faith in the sanctifying power of divine grace as a civilizing agent than in the merchants who create among these black barbarians a desire for civilized clothes and other goods, and ultimately through these a desire for civilized ways. Some of his observations on this point may be quoted. They are the opinion of a Portuguese, it is true. Nevertheless, we give them for what they are worth, for the consideration of benevolent Sunday-school scholars who weekly deposit their pennies in the box for the poor little heathens. Major Pinto's conclusions, drawn from observation and experience, are as follows:

"The Matebell country has had English missionaries for twenty years past, and yet it does not contain a single Christian! When the chief becomes converted, his people follow suit, and outwardly observe the law of Christ. But the civilization it represents is like Nebuchadnezzar's image—its feet are of the earth, earthy. The chief dies, and is succeeded by another, who does not choose to exchange the harem for the companionship of one solitary wife, to keep him in the right path; so the edifice which has been so long building up, is toppled over. Civilization flies back to more genial regions, and on the morrow of the new potentate's proclamation, there is not one Christian left to worship in the churches which but yesterday were overflowing with people."

We had thought that perhaps the papers of Colorado Springs and Pueblo could produce some argument which would bear weight with it, why the capital should be moved. Colorado Springs is of course an opinion that our Denver friends are deluding themselves. The location of Denver, if removed at all, must be secured by the vote of northern Colorado. Nine out of every ten of the votes south of the Divide will be cast for some southern town, should they agree to consolidate upon Pueblo or Canon City, Colorado Springs in our estimation stands no show at all they might make it disastrous for Denver. The right course for Denver to pursue, in our estimation, is to work among her friends. Her greatest danger lies in her apathy, or carelessness of the voters in the outside towns and precincts. Local pride will also have its effect to reduce the vote for Denver, which it is fully entitled to; for instance, go on the streets of Longmont and ask every man you meet what town he intends to vote for for the capital, and about one-half will say Longmont, the balance will probably say Denver.

MESMERISM IN A CHURCH.

A Remarkable Entertainment at a Ladies' Sociable. From the New York Times.

The regular Tuesday evening ladies' sociable of the Madison Avenue Congregational church, at Forty-fifth street, was varied last evening by rather a striking feature. The lecture-room was pretty well filled. Three or four pretty girls distributed bonbonnières at extravagant prices, and made very large sales. Seated near the lecture-desk was Mr. E. B. Jennings, professor of psychology and mesmerism, who, it was announced, would entertain the audience upon such persons as were willing to volunteer for their services. At a brief address, Prof. Jennings invited volunteer subjects to come forward and range themselves upon a dozen chairs placed in a

to go to Denver. If it is placed at Pueblo then people in the northern part of the state must pass through Colorado Springs to go to Pueblo. It is on the north and south line connecting the northern and southern parts of the state and therefore is more centrally located than either Denver or Pueblo. Besides a line is now being graded through Ute Pass which will give us as ready connection with Leadville and the Gunnison as either Pueblo or Denver have. Colorado Springs is seventy-five miles nearer southern Colorado than Denver and forty miles nearer northern Colorado than Pueblo and will before the next legislature meets be as near Leadville and the Gunnison as either Pueblo or Denver. If the capital is to be placed in any place because of its ease of access by railroad, then Colorado Springs will be selected.

Mr. Charles E. Smith, formerly editor of the Albany Evening Journal and now editor of the Philadelphia Press, gives the following favorable estimate of Senator-elect Miller, successor of ex-Senator Conkling:

"Without being a professional politician, Mr. Miller possesses great political tact and judgment. He has conducted several of the most successful campaigns in the recent history of New York. In 1877 he effected the nomination of George B. Sloan for speaker of the assembly—carrying it in the teeth of the banded political forces of the state—and it was conceded that the triumph was due entirely to his judicious and admirable management. The next year he carried the organization of the senate in the same way. In 1880 he again organized the senate, after a very severe battle, it being understood that the power of Governor Cornell was arrayed on the other side. In all of these struggles he had to contend with the machine, and no single leader in New York can count so many trophies within so brief a period. It is greatly to Mr. Miller's credit that in all of these battles he stood for pure men, pure methods and pure purposes. His contests have always represented the best forces and tendencies in politics. Mr. Sloan, whom he was instrumental in elevating to the speakership, is one of the most honorable, high-minded and chivalrous leaders in the recent public life of New York, and is a man whose stainless character and lofty ideals will yet be called to high place. Mr. Miller is himself a leader of the same worthy type. He is not a showy or brilliant man—not eloquent in speech, though he can speak when occasion requires with great force and directness—not obtrusive in method, though never shrinking from any duty—but straightforward, independent, manly and upright. He is a thoroughly sensible and useful man. He is a politician who is always in sympathy with the best public sentiment, and a reformer who has a politician's skill. If he should be elected to the senate he would be a positive and influential member."

Before his election he wrote the following in a letter to a correspondent of the Providence Press:

"I have nothing to do with this senatorial mudslide. Many of my friends urged me to go to Albany and make a canvass. This I refused to do, and have kept entirely away; and the few votes cast for me were given by some of my enthusiastic friends. The outcome of the matter no one can foresee—at present it bodes no good to the party; but we have three years before another great contest comes, in which to gather up the scattered forces and put them in order for battle. If there is nothing but the spoils left to contend about, and all the great principles of our party have vanished, it will matter little which side wins in such a fight; but I must leave this train of thought or you will think me a pessimist. I am very busy making improvements on my farm."

His idea of the spoils is certainly to his credit. If the republican party is to be a concentrated desire and fight for office, its usefulness is over. The above shows that he must be a very respectable sort of a fellow aside from his pulp record.

Why Not the Capital?

From the Boulder News and Courier.

A grand view of Pike's Peak is obtainable from Colorado Springs.

The El Paso capital has the finest water system in the state, outside of Boulder, of course.

It is hard to get anything to drink—except water—at Colorado Springs. It's a temperance town.

The winter climate of Colorado Springs is several shades warmer than that of Denver.

Colorado Springs is nearer the center of population than any other town in the state.

Talking About the Capital.

From the Longmont Ledger.

We notice that the citizens of Denver are waking up to the necessity of taking action with a view to locating the state capital permanently at that city. A meeting was held last Tuesday night at which it was decided to appoint committees and take such steps as will secure the necessary funds for carrying on the campaign. It is thought that an organization has been effected for the purpose of changing the location either to Colorado Springs or Pueblo, and it is proposed to carry on a vigorous campaign in the "enemies' country" against such a move. It is thought that Silver Cliff can be induced to give half its vote in favor of Denver and that a large proportion of the vote of other points in the southern country can be controlled in the same way. We are inclined to the opinion that our Denver friends are deluding themselves. The location of Denver, if removed at all, must be secured by the vote of northern Colorado. Nine out of every ten of the votes south of the Divide will be cast for some southern town, should they agree to consolidate upon Pueblo or Canon City, Colorado Springs in our estimation stands no show at all they might make it disastrous for Denver. The right course for Denver to pursue, in our estimation, is to work among her friends. Her greatest danger lies in her apathy, or carelessness of the voters in the outside towns and precincts. Local pride will also have its effect to reduce the vote for Denver, which it is fully entitled to; for instance, go on the streets of Longmont and ask every man you meet what town he intends to vote for for the capital, and about one-half will say Longmont, the balance will probably say Denver.

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semi-circle in front of the platform. After some hesitancy a slender young man about 25 years old, who served Dr. Beard and Prof. Hamilton in the capacity of a subject, advanced, followed by a gray-haired and comely gentleman some 50 years of age, a boy of 16 and a middle-aged English lady of refined manners and appearance, two young ladies, and two young men.

"Now, then," said the professor, put yourselves in a passive condition and shut your eyes." As he spoke he brushed the eyelids of each person gently downward and passed the tips of his fingers across the temples. One of the young men—evidently an unassuming person to experiment upon—winked and smiled; and when the operator ordered him to shut his eyes and told him he could not open them, he slowly and wearily lifted the drooping lids, looking listlessly in the face. With the rest the experiment was more successful, and when the English lady was asked her age, and where she was born, she replied in a voice as soft as music that she was 12 years of age and a native of Central Africa. "You must have known the king of the Cameroons, then?" remarked Prof. Jennings, interrogatively. "Oh, yes," replied the lady sweetly; "I knew him very well—very well indeed." "You have often dined with him, majesty, I suppose?" said the professor. "Yes, very often," replied the lady with bow. "And if I remember correctly, one of his special dishes was roast missionary." "Did you find it very nice?" "Very nice, indeed," answered the lady. "I never taste anything nicer." The audience roared with laughter, but the lady took no notice of her eyes, with the lack-lustre expression of a somnambulist, were riveted upon the professor's handsome countenance, and when he asked if she was fond of flowers, she answered with the smile of a seraph, that she adored them—particularly roses and violets. The operator called her attention to some very beautiful roses growing upon the top of a Sun reporter, and having asked leave of the proprietor, she began to pluck them tenderly, one by one, and arrange them into a bouquet.

The operator now addressed himself to the corpulent gentleman and the trained subject sitting next to him. The latter was told that he was seated upon a red-hot poker, and sprang four or five feet in the air with a wail and plaintive cry. When he descended he began to examine his clothing, accompanying the inquisition with pitiful moans of pain. "That was a capital joke," cried Prof. Jennings, after the young man had writhed and groaned a few seconds. Instantaneously the young man began to laugh, vaulting two or three feet into the air, doubling himself up with muscular contortion and screaming with merriment. The fun communicated itself to the fat gentleman, and he began to laugh too, rocking to and fro and emitting such roars of merriment as were never before heard in a church. Then the fat boy caught the infection, and finally the old English lady, who had once dined on roast missionary with the king of the Cameroons, and the two young ladies and the two other young gentlemen, until there was such a pandemonium of roars and shrieks as would have done honor to so many lunatics. In the midst of all this the professor, who was observing the phenomena with great gravity, "snapped his fingers and pronounced the mystic syllables, 'All right.'" In a second, as if by magic, the laughter was hushed. The fat man picked himself up from the floor, where he had been rolling himself over and over for the last two minutes in a perfect paroxysm of delight, and took his seat with the soberness of a judge about to pass sentence.

Professor Jennings next informed the fat man that it was very warm. Open flew the gentleman's vest to the peril of buttons, and he was just removing coat and vest together, when a snap of the fingers and the mystic syllables arrested the movements. The next instant they were all shivering with the cold, and the next reciting "Mary had a little lamb," like so many schoolboys on a declamation day. A moment after they were all transformed into school children, and the gray-haired gentleman sat studying a chain which was put into his hands by the professor, with the remark: "Here's your book, my boy." Then came the recess, and the gray-haired gentleman and the English lady sat down on the floor and played with imaginary marbles, while the rest skipped at equally imaginary rope, and the audience laughed immoderately.

A Lament for the Old London Tea-Gardens.

London Society.

Of course the optimist will rejoice over the disappearance of the old tea-gardens, and will say that there were many things about them which objection might be taken; that they were exceedingly vulgar places of resort; that a great deal of drinking went on in them; and that if the workman wants to go on for a day or two for luncheon, there is the Crystal and the Alexandra gardens, with their shops and stalls and impossibly intellectual entertainments of various sorts.

The only answer is that the old tea-gardens supplied a want which neither of these places professes to meet. In the first place, they were very cheap and very easy of access. To get to them entailed no railway or omnibus fares, no long journey, no shilling for admission. The frugally disposed took their tea and sugar and bread and butter with them, and for a modest two or three pence per head obtained the use of crockery and an unlimited supply of hot water. The most profligate could seldom spend more than a shilling on the tea and sugar, and we all know how the ladies in "Pickwick" objected to Mr. Roddles's order of tea for seven at the Spaniards, because "nothing could have been easier than for Tommy Bardell to have drunk out of anybody's cup, or everybody's, if that was all, when the waiter wasn't looking." As to the drinking that went on at these places, it may at once be admitted that there was a certain amount; but the quartern of gin or the pot of beer which the workman shared with his wife over his evening pipe, was after all, nothing very terrible, and perhaps, on the whole, compared not disadvantageously with the potations of those gentry who make the public resorts hideous on certain popular festive days.

The charge of vulgarity is much more serious, and to it, I fear, the tea-gardens of old must plead guilty. It is assuredly very vulgar to drink tea in a public house garden at five o'clock in the afternoon; to pick peppercorns with a pin, and eat them *coram populo*, and to snack one's lips over such repellent as shrimps and watercresses. It is desperately vulgar to smoke public house shag or bird's-eye in a long clay pipe while we play at skittles after tea. Still more atrocious is it to quench our thirst with vulgar beer. Much better and more seemly it is to dine at eight o'clock at a good club, and to smoke a good Cabana over a cup of coffee, and a nip of cognac or Chartreuse afterward. Billiards are a much more refined game than skittles, and every one who knows what the inside of a London club house is like can certify that the conversation over that game is generally infinitely more elevating and improving than the discourse which may be heard in a skittle alley. But, unfortunately, all these things are out of the reach of our friends of the "lower middles," and possibly they would hardly care for them were the case different. Brown and Jones and Smith, who have wrought their fifty or fifty-four hours in a hot factory between Monday morning and Saturday noon, will probably thank us for a more for a long clay and a cool tankard on a summer afternoon, than for all the kickshaws that any number of cooks could send up; and for their sakes it is to be regretted that the honest old vulgar suburban tea gardens have ceased to exist.

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ADVERTISING.
 Rates made known on application to the office.
 JOB WORK.
 Estimates for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. All subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly are made on the 1st of each month.
 Mr. Harry L. is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
 No claims are allowed against any employee of the GAZETTE to effect any of our accounts.
 All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
 Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.
 B. W. STEELE,
 Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

ZAMLOCH'S MARVELS.

He Astonishes His Spectators With Spectres.

A large and very respectable audience attended Prof. Zamloch's entertainment last night and were entertained even beyond their expectations.

The professor even "set up" the wine to two of the gentlemen present, and immediately proceeded to draw from the same bottle various colored ribbons; then he produced some more wine, then some more ribbons, etc., until seventeen flags, representing as many nations were displayed, then more wine!

"Peter" laid a great many eggs before he was seen at all and was finally pulled from the pillow-case and caught in the act of laying another egg.

The skeleton scene was simply immense. It commenced with one large skeleton which was at first inanimate but gradually became endowed with life as the music rose higher, at last performing a veritable clog in time to the music. After being shot to pieces and scattered all over the stage, the big skeleton hitched up again and was joined by sundry other "spooks" until there were five or six of them on the stage, and at a signal from the boss skeleton they went through the figures of a quadrille.

The presents given last night were especially gratifying to the recipients, who went home declaring that they never attended such an excellent performance, and "Zamloch is the king of the Magi."

A grand family gift matinee will be given at Court House hall to-day at 2 p. m. To-night will be the last performance, and among other costly presents will be a beautiful \$50 American sewing machine, bought of Messrs. Alkin & Hunt. All those drawing prizes at the matinee, or any performance, will be entitled to a chance in the sewing machine.

FOR THE FIREMEN.

Rules and Regulations to Govern the Tournament.

The rules and regulations for the firemen's state tournament which will be in force during the meeting here on the 9th of August, are as follows:

RULES FOR THE HOSE RACE.

1. Each team shall consist of not more than eleven members, including officer in charge, all of whom shall start from the score, with wheels of apparatus resting on score. The score shall be kept free from obstructions of any kind.

2. The reel shall carry 250 feet of hose, reeled on cart or jumper in continuous line. The coupling intended for pipe may be made "catch," so as to be broken by hand or with spawner.

3. At the proper starting signal the team shall run 500 feet to hydrant, make connection, reel off 200 feet of hose, breaking coupling and attach pipe, time to be called when water issues through the nozzle.

4. Plugmen shall attach at hydrant, assisted by one man if company so elect, but the pipe must be carried from the starting point, either on jumper or by pipeman.

5. The officer in charge of the team may assist in any part of the test, but must start with the team.

6. The water works of Colorado Springs shall furnish five hydrants during the tests and the cap of the hydrant to be used shall remain off. The hydrant wrench shall be in place on the hydrant before each team starts.

7. A mark across the track or a prominent stake shall be placed fifty feet from the hydrant, and when this stake or mark is reached, and not before the plugman and his assistant (if there be any assistant), may commence to unreeel for the plug connection.

8. Companies are allowed the use of any two or four-wheeled hose cart, or carriage, the same to weigh not less than 500 pounds without hose, and capable of carrying 500 feet of regulation hose, in active service, safely. But all carts will rank as one class, without reference to weight or make, and must be subject to the orders of the board of control.

9. The first prize in this test will be the state champion belt, supplemented by \$100 in gold from the Colorado Springs department. The second prize will be \$50 in gold from the Colorado Springs department, and the third \$25 in gold from the same source. To these the Casswell company has added a nickel-plated nozzle.

RULES FOR DRY HOSE TEST.

To encourage efficiency in service, and to exemplify the work as usually performed at national tournaments, the department, announces a dry test for hose teams, under the new rules herewith:

1. Each team shall consist of not more than eleven members, including officer in charge, all of whom shall start from the score, with wheels of apparatus resting on score. The score shall be kept free from obstructions of any kind.

2. The reel shall carry 250 feet of hose, reeled on cart or jumper in one continuous line, all the couplings made tight—that is, with three full threads. The coupling intended for pipe may be broken by hand or with spawner.

3. At the proper starting signal the team shall run 500 feet to hydrant, make connection, reel off 200 feet of hose, break coupling and attach pipe, time to be called when pipeman drops pipe into the hands of the judge. The pipe coupling shall be made with three full threads.

4. Plugmen shall attach at hydrant, assisted by one man if company so elect, but the

pipe must be carried from the starting point, either on jumper or by pipeman. The hydrant connection must show three full threads, but the cap of the hydrant shall be off before the test begins and shall remain off until the tests are over.

5. The officer in charge of the team may assist in any part of the test, but must start with the team.

6. A mark across the track, or a prominent stake shall be placed fifty feet from the hydrant, and when this stake or mark is reached, and not before the plugman and his assistant (if there be an assistant), may commence to unreeel for the plug connection.

7. The first prize in this test will be \$100 in gold from the Colorado Springs department. The second prize will be \$50 in gold from the Colorado Springs department, and the third \$25 in gold from the same source.

8. Apparatus used in the state hose test proper is also permitted in this test.

RULES FOR FOOT RACE.

1. Each team taking part in the tournament shall be allowed to enter one of its members.

2. The distance shall be 1,000 feet, men to start at the word "go," without cautionary command.

3. The first prize in the race is \$50 in gold, the second is \$25 in gold, and the third is \$10 in gold, to be awarded upon the decision of the judges, who, in case of doubt or tie, may order a second test between the parties in doubt.

JOHN PILEY, Engineer.
 O. L. GOFREY, Secretary.

make the Tournament Track Safe.

A gentleman, who was out driving with his wife and child, yesterday, on Nevada avenue, being engaged in conversation did not observe the rope stretched across the west track to keep the course for the men's tournament in good condition, and his horse coming abruptly against it stumbled and fell. The lady was thrown forward upon the dashboard, breaking it down, and the child was thrown upon the horse. Through great good fortune neither was seriously hurt. This is the third accident of the kind of which we have learned. Chief Piley or the road commissioner should see to it at once that a large sign should be conspicuously displayed in the centre of each end of the track announcing no thoroughfare, and at night there should be no neglect in lighting and keeping lighted warning lanterns.

SALES OF COUNTRY LANDS.

List of the Transfers Made in the Last Eight Weeks.

The movement in real estate in the country during the last eight weeks has been moderately active and sales have reached a very fair figure. The returns would be much larger were it not for the fact that many of the deeds of transfer are for the sum of "\$1" and other valuable considerations. The total amount for the time indicated is \$2,427 with sales in Monument to the amount of \$60. The transfers were furnished us by Capt. De Coursey, real estate agent, and are as follows:

A. F. Woodward to H. S. Hall, lot 3 blk. 7, Monument. 25
 Charles Adams to John A. Eggen, lot 14 blk. 2, Monument. 25
 Henry Limbach to John A. Eggen, n hf lot 6 blk 1, Monument. 15
 Charles S. Tiner to Charles L. Richardson, n hf of s hf lot 6 blk 2, Monument. 1
 Adam Augustine to Welfy Bros., 320 acres on the Divide. 1,800
 Oscar Everhart to Leonard Jackson, 6 3-10 acres near Colorado City. 300
 S. M. Buzzard to D. M. Rose, s hf of nw qr sec 29, tp 14, r 66, 80 acres. 2,450

George A. Boldrick to Thos. Boldrick, sw qr of ne qr and w hf of se qr sec 7, tp 11, r 66, 120 acres. 1,000
 Andrew J. Shaw to Timothy E. Johnson, 160 acres, ne of Cheyenne mountain. 250
 Marcus B. Corbin to John Curr, nw qr of nw qr sec 30, tp 15, r 66, 41 acres. 52
 Anna M. Boardman to Alice E. Cozens, ne 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec. 32, tp. 11, r. 66, and se 1/4 of nw 1/4, sec. 5, tp. 12, r. 66, 80 acres. 150
 George W. Copeland to Levi B. Wilson, nw 1/4, sec. 6, tp. 11, r. 66, 160 acres. 700
 Jennie and James K. Fical to Barge, Herbert & Weekes, Cheyenne Cañon, 100 acres. 2,250

Samuel T. Thomson to Jas. H. Lester, se 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec. 18, and e 1/2 of nw 1/4, sec. 24, tp. 14, r. 65, 120 acres. 2,500
 Estate Robert W. Greene to John Curr, nw 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec. 20, tp. 15, r. 66, 40 acres. 700
 Edward B. Dycker to Claborn Jeffers, s hf of se qr sec 11 and n hf of ne qr sec 14, tp 11, r 67, 160 acres 700
 Edward B. Dycker to Claborn Jeffers, n hf of se qr and n hf of sw qr, sec 10, tp 12, r 67, 160 acres 700

Ripley & Wright to Skinner & Ashley, w hf of se qr, sec 20, and se qr of sw qr, sec 28, tp 14, r 60, and sw qr of ne qr, sec 10, and w hf and ne qr and e hf of ne qr, sec 21, and sw qr of se qr, sec 24, tp 11, r 61, 360 acres. 6,000
 Benjamin B. Logan to Mahitable Wheeler, se qr of se qr, sec 24, tp 23, r 69, and e hf of ne qr and sw qr of ne qr, sec 3, tp 13, r 69, 160 acres 325

Jack N. Brown to A. F. Brown, w hf of the se hf of the sw qr, sec 5, tp 16, r 65, 160 acres. 250
 Rosa Hendrick to S. Greenway, sw qr of the se qr and the n hf of se qr, sec 8, and the nw qr of the sw qr, sec 9, tp 12, r 64, 160 acres 500
 Frank Flanagan to Samuel J. Day 15 acres west of Parrish's addn 1,000

S. M. Treadwell to D. & R. G. W'y Co., right of way deed. 100
 Edward L. Bodin to Henry S. Paul, land in sec 19, 20, 30 and 31, tp 13, r 66 1,000

DECORATIVE TILES.

Pictures in Clay, Worthy of an Artist's Brush.

Mr. Ainsworth Brown has just completed the arrangement and decoration of his new art rooms on Tejon street, and they present a very handsome appearance. He has also made some handsome additions to his stock of bric-a-brac and art goods which is now very complete. We noticed among other attractive bits of decorative work a number of the famous Low tile panels, several of the best of which have taken high rank as works of

art, and even the earlier ones are unique and worthy of examination. There are now about a score of these subjects—cattle, figures, heads and landscape—executed with well-trained technical skill and nice artistic feeling. The drawing is admirable whether in the cattle or the human figure. The effects in foreshortening in the cattle pieces and distance in landscape are often quite surprising in such material; while the finer qualities of feeling and sentiment are by no means lacking. The drawing and modelling are the work of the young English artist, Osburn, who has been the principal designer for the Low tile works from their beginning. The vitrified glaze of the Low tiles heightens all the artistic excellences of this modelling, lodging in the depressions and adding to their shadow, but remaining thin on the raised parts, and leaving the low relief the higher by the color contrast. Together with color, whether in blues or olive greens, the enrichment of tone is effected by means of the glaze, so that much of the beauty of pictorial art is attained in these tiles. Tasterfully mounted in heavy bevelled frames of crushed velvet in kindred colors, these panels are as decorative hanging upon the wall as oil paintings. The picture of a single sheep lying on a hillside conveys all that is expressed in the title, "Solitude." The head of an old man with thin, wandering locks of hair and a beard is a true and delicate feeling; and one of the compositions, a knot of friars in animated discussion in the vaulted corridor of some abbey, is full of dramatic life and interest, to which the shade and deep color of the glaze contributes not a little of the force and sparkle.

Literary and Musical.

The musical and literary entertainment given in the Opera House last evening, by Mrs. Laura Dainty and Madame Rita was an artistic success. Although the house was not as large as the entertainment merited, there was a fair and appreciative audience present. The programme varied but little from that given at Manitou some weeks ago. Mrs. Dainty rendered her selections in her usual pleasant and fascinating manner, and at the conclusion of each number was heartily applauded. Madame Rita never sang better than she did last night, and she was the recipient of several handsome bouquets.

More wool has been brought into Colorado Springs this season than ever before.

Mr. Perkins, editor and proprietor of the Sioux City Journal, is visiting at Manitou.

Mr. A. L. Sourwine, of the Ohio excursion party, will spend some time camping at Manitou.

Mr. Will Conant and his wife returned yesterday from a several weeks' visit in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

City Attorney Campbell has moved his office from the Leonard building to rooms 2 and 3 in the Stretzell building opposite postoffice.

"To Edith," the maid of Yazoo, Who bought a pet cockatoo; Your poetry, you bet, Does not suit the GAZETTE; So farewell, fair maid of Yazoo.

A mid-summer ball, given by the Beebe house waiters, will take place at the Saratoga hall, Manitou, on Monday evening, August 1st. Tickets, \$1.

Mr. J. F. Carr, the custodian of the school house clock, reports that it has not varied over a minute from proper time in over three weeks, or since he took charge of it.

Dr. S. Davis and family returned last night from a week's sojourn in camp at Four Mile. He reports a pleasant time and says that trout are quite numerous in the north fork of the Beaver.

Mr. E. K. Crebbin arrived from Washington yesterday to assume the place in the Signal Service made vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. K. Sweeney. He will enter upon active duty at once.

The valuable property of Dr. Coombs, on the northwest corner of Tejon and Bijou streets, and now occupied by the doctor as an office, has been sold by Mr. F. G. Rowe to Alfred F. Carpenter, Esq., for the sum of six thousand dollars.

The Rev. W. L. Slutz and family, and Mrs. Dr. Horn left yesterday morning for Leadville, to attend the annual conference of the M. E. Church. The M. E. Church congregation, in a resolution passed on Sunday, urgently request the conference to return Mr. Slutz here for another year.

Weaver, of the J. B. Orman Hose company, of Pueblo, challenges all competitors to a twelve hours walking match, go as you please, for a purse of from one to five hundred dollars—money to be deposited and preliminaries arranged on the day of the state tournament here. The challenge will be found among our business locals.

The Durango Record has established a carrier-pigeon express, between Arboles and Durango, whereby it receives the latest news several hours before the post office is opened in the morning, and so is enabled to give its readers the same telegraphic dispatches as are contained in the Denver papers, at even an earlier hour than said papers can be obtained in Durango.

The Las Animas Leader is advised that some prominent sheep owners of this county who own large ranches with buildings and fine hay bottoms in this county, and do not own any outside, drove their sheep out of the county three days before May 1st, so as to secure a lower rate of taxation on their flock. Is that just honest toward Bent county?

We find the following in the Boulder Herald: "There has been quite a tumble in the price of some of the farm products. The bottom is suddenly and unexpectedly knocked out of wheat and flour. Very little wheat is being purchased in Boulder on account of a lack of an elevator or storage room. Old wheat is not quoted, and new wheat has taken a tumble to \$1.60 1/2 cents per hundred. We are at a loss to account for this great fall."

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TEN YEARS OLD.

Colorado Springs Reaches Her Second Lustrum.

To-day the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the City.

A Glance at the Past and a Comparison With the Present.

Ten years ago to-day the first stake was driven for the new town of Colorado Springs. There was nothing then but high hopes and magnificent opportunities. Many of those hopes have been realized. Many of those opportunities have been improved. Gen. W. J. Palmer first conceived the idea of building a town upon the present site and when the late Father Meeker visited Colorado to select a site for Greeley General Palmer suggested this to him. Mr. Meeker looked at it, admired it, and chose the site where Greeley now stands. His object was to found an agricultural colony and the lack of sufficient water here determined his choice. General Palmer had decided that a successful colony town must be a temperance town. While building the Kansas Pacific railroad he had observed that most of the crimes which made railroad towns so dangerous and disreputable were owing to the excessive use of liquor. He advised Mr. Meeker to make his town a temperance town, and this advice falling in with Mr. Meeker's own views, was accepted.

When the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was organized, General Palmer decided to form a colony here, and as a result of this determination, the Fountain colony was formed, and on the 26th of June, 1871, the following officers were elected: Gen. W. J. Palmer, president; Gen. R. A. Cameron, vice president; W. E. Pabor, secretary; W. P. Mellen, treasurer; Maurice Kingsley, assistant treasurer; E. S. Nettleton, chief engineer.

The following trustees were also chosen: Gen. W. J. Palmer, Dr. R. H. Lamborn, Josiah C. Reid, Gen. R. A. Cameron, Col. W. H. Greenwood, W. P. Mellen.

On the 26th of June 1871, Gen. R. A. Cameron and Messrs. Maurice Kingsley, a son of the famous Charles Kingsley, John Titcomb and John Potter arrived here to survey and stake out. At that time Mayor France and Judge Randall had their stock ranch here. During the spring a herd of antelope went regularly to the Monument for water. The surveying party was soon joined by Messrs. J. M. Colburn, Edward Copley and the two Inman brothers of Greeley and in the presence of these gentlemen, a few resident ladies and several tourists the first stake was driven ten years ago to-day.

The ceremony of driving the first stake in the new town of Colorado Springs took place on the 31st day of July, 1871. The ceremony was under the supervision of the officers of what was then known as the Fountain Colony. About 8 o'clock in the morning Messrs. Cameron, Pabor, Nettleton and Kingsley, of the colony, accompanied by a number of ladies, Messrs. Sanborn and Nichols, of Greeley, and the surveying party, proceeded to what is now the southwest corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Cascade avenue, where the first stake was to be driven. All the people in the vicinity were on the ground and amid the waving of handkerchiefs and hearty cheering the stake was driven home. Many of those present assisted in driving it in and Engineer Nettleton gave it the last stroke. There were loud calls for a speech from General Cameron who was compelled to respond. Climbing upon a pile of lumber the general spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Assembled as we are to initiate a new enterprise here in this beautiful valley, and in the most delightful of all situations, it is well that on so important an occasion some simple ceremony like this should commemorate an event of so much importance. We are engaged in no chimerical enterprise; our undertaking has for its base substantial and physical facts, and indeed, if there were to be presented no other inducements why men and families should emigrate to this spot, that of health alone is sufficient. The Pacific coast has its fogs and vapors and so have the islands of the sea, but here in this dry, bracing and invigorating climate every condition of life is comprised: the fondled child, the aged parent, the young and are filled with fresh vigor and new life. This favored spot sheltered by the Divide from the storms of the north, is soon to blossom into gardens of beauty and homes where elegance reigns; here will rise groves and orchards, and over these hills the luxuriant vine will climb and yield its fruit in its season to delight the hearts of those who watch its growth beneath the fostering touch of civilization. Added to these natural advantages of situation, let us not forget the magnificent scenery around us.

Switzerland may boast of its glacier peaks and its ice clad mountains, but nowhere is there scenery so grand and so varied and so beautiful as that which the scope of our vision as we look out from this favored spot and view the surroundings of our new and beautiful city. Here to the left lie the Cheyenne mountains, grandly beautiful in their ruggedness, sending their shadows far over the plain. Before us looms up Pike's Peak, its glorious dome now, henceforth and forever a joy to which poets have dreamed and which is to be their realization in years to come. Within sight of us on the right are the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie and Monument Park, each with natural attractions sufficient to draw an immense concourse of visitors from all parts of the country and the world, now that the Denver & Rio Grande railway is about to bring it into close and convenient communication with all parts of the east. Then we are not to forget, and could not if we desired, the famous soda springs in our immediate vicinity; springs well known to the aborigines in the days that are gone, and now, already to the new civilization skirting the borders of the Rocky Mountains. Around these springs have gathered thousands of painted war chiefs with their followers casting in their tributes of gold and silver in honor of the gods who charged the waters with life giving powers, and as they bathed they felt

their spirits depart from them as the evil spirits of old departed at the bidding and touch of the Master and Giver of Life. I have yet to see the first one of many hundreds I have met who have not been troublesomely relieved or radically cured of troublesome disorders or dangerous diseases; and the time is not far distant when invalids from the north and from the south and from the east and from the west, will gather about these healing waters to drink and be cured.

Having all these advantages and many more we cannot now stop to enumerate, we can to-day, upon driving the corner stake in this new and to be flourishing city, prophesy a most successful growth and a glorious future. In a few weeks the iron horse will startle with its tramp the echoes in the suburbs of this town. Civilization will rapidly follow and in a few years as we look out from the porch of some magnificent temple yet to be built, and see the wealth and beauty spread out before us, we shall be glad to be able to look back upon this day, and at this simple yet suggestive ceremony and say, "All this I saw and part of it I was."

So we drive the first stake home In sight of Pike's Peak glorious dome, In Colorado Springs' new town, The future city of renown.

After the corner stake had been driven and Gen. Cameron's speech had been criticised as rather too hopeful, the colonists went to work to build up a home for themselves in this strange, new land. Among those who first cast their lot with the colony were the following:

General and Mrs. Palmer, Dr. W. A. Bell, M. L. DeCoursey, wife and family, Wm. P. Mellen, wife and family, Matt France and wife, Mrs. M. F. Giltner, Mayor Sopris, now of Denver, Maurice Kingsley, Miss Rose Kingsley, Jas. P. True and A. F. Goodrich, of the firm of Goodrich & True, Field & Hill, Mrs. Gilson, the Hon. J. C. Wilson, Wm. S. Jackson, Robt. F. Weltbre, John Blair, E. Copley and wife, Gen. McDowell and wife, H. A. McIntire, John Potter and wife, E. S. Nettleton and wife, W. E. Pabor and wife, Gen. Robert Cameron, S. Greenway, W. H. Macomber, E. A. Colburn, J. M. Colburn.

Life in Colorado Springs then was rather primitive. First the only shelter was the tent, then came rough board houses or the ready made "Chicago" houses a few of which may now be seen in out of the way corners of town relegated to the use of Chinese laundrymen and negro tenements. After this came the period of progress which was checked in 1875 by a series of untoward circumstances among which were the panic of '73, the grasshopper plague, and perhaps a too active speculation in real estate. In the fall of '76 the city began to recover from its depression and has had a steady and healthful growth ever since.

The main irrigating ditch which supplies the city with water from the Fountain was finished in March, 1872. The Colorado City people laughed at it and said that the water would not run up hill, as the ditch was apparently surveyed, and even if it would there would be too little of it to amount to anything. The city has grown so much that the latter prophecy bids fair to turn out true but the former was disproved at the first experiment. The planting of the trees was begun April 7, 1872. The irrigating ditches in town were laid out by the eye alone and Mr. John Potter was the guide for the pair of mules that drew the marking plow. The straightness of the ditches reminds one of Lowell's hero, of whom he says "He draws his furrow as straight as he can." For a long time Messrs. S. Greenway and W. H. Macomber had charge of the ditches, streets and trees, and to their fostering care we owe much of the present unobscured beauty of our city.

At first everybody had to board and everybody boarded at the "Log Cabin" which still stands down by the passenger depot. The eating house was kept by Mayor Sopris, now of Denver. The Colorado Springs hotel was opened with a grand flourish on Jan. 1st, 1872, and on that day a herd of about 200 antelopes roamed down Tejon street from end to end and two of them being shot at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, furnished baked meats for their funeral. These two antelopes supplied the entire town with fresh meat for two or three days.

The first religious service in the town was held in the winter of 1871, in Foote's building, now the burnt district, on the southeast corner of Huerfano street and Cascade avenue. On this occasion the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of the Pueblo Episcopal church, officiated. Mrs. Mayor France played the organ, and Captain DeCoursey took up the collection in his hat. The sum collected fell 25 cents short of paying expenses. This sum was made up by private subscription.

The first school in the town was opened by Mrs. General Palmer, who kindly taught the children, as no regular salaried teacher had then been secured. The school was conducted at the northeast corner of Cascade avenue and Bijou street, in the house recently occupied by Judge Randall, opposite the present High school building. The few children in town were gathered together and taught by Mrs. Palmer during the winter. On New Year's eve, 1872, the pupils were given a Christmas tree party and each child received a present. The children sang and recited, and later on in the evening coffee, ice cream and cake were served.

THE TRUE TRAGEDY.

Testimony of the Witnesses for the State.

True is Held for Trial in the Sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

A late telegram last evening informs us that Mr. Jas. True was held for trial at Salida in the sum of \$5,000. The case has had a fair and impartial trial so far as we are able to judge. Many of the newspapers of the state have had prejudiced reports, but the judge seems to have acted wisely. The small bond received seems to indicate the feeling which appears to be that Mr. True shot in self defense. However, we give the most important part of the testimony which appeared yesterday in the Salida Mail:

This community was startled Wednesday morning by the report that J. P. True, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Poncha Springs, had shot and killed Mr. Randolph Carpenter, another prominent citizen of that town. Of course there were a great many stories floating around as to the cause and manner of the shooting. The most ridiculous story of the whole lot was the one published by the Leadville Chronicle that True was a rowdy, and that he "traveled on his shape," and is one of the worst characters in the country. This is too ridiculous to deny. Mr. True has always been recognized as a quiet and law-abiding citizen, and the report that he had killed a man was not credited until it was proven to be absolutely true. The Denver News also published an interview with a citizen of Poncha, who said that it was generally believed that True fired his own bank on account of having to pay such high rents. The facts are that True does not pay rent on a single building in town, which is sufficient to give the lie to such a ridiculous story.

Mr. True was arrested and brought to Salida. His preliminary examination was set for 10 o'clock Friday morning before Justice Hawkins. As the testimony will give a better account than we might be able to gather in any other way, we will let that tell the story.

The case was taken up by Justice Hawkins a few minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. True was represented by ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, of St. Louis, Judge Rice and Judge Yates, of Leadville, and S. L. Ryan, Esq., of Salida. The state was represented by J. S. Painter, Esq., of Maysville, Colonel Logan, of Buena Vista, and Mr. Casper, Esq., of Poncha Springs. An adjournment was had until 2 o'clock.

The case was called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

By request of the prosecution O. V. Wilson was appointed to take testimony in the case.

William Carstaphen was sworn. Reside in Poncha. Saw defendant in his bank the time of the fire Tuesday night. Carpenter was helping to put fire out. Saw True with revolver in hand. Heard True talking and swearing about persons had set house on fire. True stepped outside, put his hand on his head and said he was shot. Land others told him no shot had been fired. I was five or six feet from True. Three shots were soon after fired by somebody in front of the bank. Know Mr. True's voice. Heard him say something but don't remember what. Mr. Carpenter called for help, staggered and I caught him. Did not see the shooting. Were persons between me and True. Saw no weapons in Carpenter's possession. Were six or eight persons present when I arrived at the scene of the fire. Door was soon after broken open. Smoke there but no fire visible. Floor was torn up and the under side of boards hot and charred and also some parts of studding. I went out and got an axe and returned, when True was putting Arnold out and cursing him. I soon stepped to door and saw something passing through the air near the heads of bystanders. Did not see anything strike True. Did not see True fall. The marshal was near at the time. Was just after I saw something passing in the air that True said he was shot. The shooting occurred afterwards.

O. J. Nugent was the next witness called. Knew the deceased Carpenter. Don't know where he was when the alarm of fire was given Tuesday night. I saw Carpenter at place where fire was when Carpenter went back and I went part way. Heard three shots. I was in building opposite side of street from shots. When fire alarm was given was on the walk opposite side of the street. Fire was under the bank building. I saw the fire but it was not bright. Charred the building a little. Did not see True when I was at the building at the time of the fire.

E. J. Wiley was called. Heard the alarm of fire Tuesday night. I was at the Cottage Home at the time. Did not go out of the lot. Carpenter was in sitting room playing cards. I told people in the house of the fire. Carpenter ran out toward the fire. Heard shots twenty minutes or half an hour after Carpenter left. Did not see him again until he was brought back on a cot. Saw three wounds on his person, one in his head, another in his body and another in his hand. Carpenter made statement of the matter of his being shot. Said True shot him. He said, "If I am shot through the abdomen I will die." I did not hear him make any statement of the circumstances of the shooting. I was with him continually from the time he was shot until he died. Some person called Joe was with me part of the time. I was working for Carpenter at time of the shooting. True occupied a room connected with the Cottage Home property. Think Carpenter had been in the house half an hour previous to the alarm of fire. He had come back from town where he had been gone some time. I was in True's room three quarters of an hour before the fire alarm. Went in to ask for elbow of tobacco. Saw Hulbert and Bent time alarm was given. They were in the Cottage Home playing cards and ran out with the rest. Carpenter was in house when I went into True's room. Don't think I had been in True's room before.

Marshal Howard, of Poncha, was called. Tuesday night heard fire alarm. I ran to place where fire was, and the door was broken in by my orders. Begun tearing up floor. Arnold came in. I told Arnold to watch that no person went in where safe and papers were. Soon True came in and said he was there and would protect his own property. Some person said to me to go outside as there was trouble out there. Went out and found Carpenter and True together fighting. Told them to stop. Did not stop, when I hit True on the shoulder with my fist, and struck Carpenter either with my hand or pistol I had in my hand. After being separated they were several feet apart. Told Carpenter to go home. Said he wouldn't do it. True said to Carpenter, "You have shot me and I'll shoot you." Carpenter said nothing and True turned loose. I was by Carpenter's side when he was shot. Did not see pistol in hands of either when I separated them. Mr. Carpenter called True a son-of-a-bitch, when they were struggling at the

time I went out. True was to the left of the door as I went out and was near a box of mineral specimens. I saw True turn and stagger as I passed out. I saw blood on his head at the time. Did not see anybody strike him. Blood was running down his face. I did not hit him on the head with my pistol. True told me to arrest Carpenter as he (C) had shot him (True). Did not see anything in the hands of either. The fire could not have started accidentally. Next morning I made examination of the premises, and found inside the building a gunnysack that had been saturated with coal oil. This had been pulled up through the floor when the floor was cut at the time the fire was put out. Found paper and other things on the floor. Don't recollect that I told Carpenter to put up his pistol and go home when I went out of the bank and separated them.

Dr. Collins examined. Testified as to wounds received by Carpenter. Said there was one wound on the head made by stroke of a gun shot wound in the fleshy part of the thigh, and a gun shot wound in the body entering about the tenth rib on the left side in front. This ball was taken out of the back. Probably passed through spleen, kidneys and the intestines, and was necessarily a fatal shot. Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Court was called to order at 9:30 this morning.

L. D. Smith called. Was at scene of fire in about five minutes from the time alarm was given. Saw altercation between Carpenter and True. True asked Carpenter, "are you one of the sons-of-bitches that had something to do with this?" Carpenter said nothing but struck True. Howard asked Carpenter what he had done. Carpenter replied, "nothing," but he called me a son-of-a-bitch and I struck him. True said, "I have not struck him, but I will." [The testimony in regard to the shooting was similar to that given by other witnesses.] Carpenter was helping to tear up the floor in the back room when I arrived. Heard Howard say something to Carpenter about going home just before True fired. Carpenter might have had a pistol in his hands and I not able to see it.

Prosecution called a continuance on the ground of absence of material witnesses (Hulbert, Arnold and McCarthy), until Monday. The continuance was granted, and court was adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

From Tuesday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Items of Interest from the Seat of Learning.

The new teachers in the college at the beginning of the next term promise to make a very important addition to the faculty. Professor Marden, who will have charge of the academy pupils, is a very genial, sunny man to deal with, and an excellent disciplinarian. He will give instruction in history and political science. Professor Bacon, who will have the oversight of the classes preparatory to the academy, is a man of the highest literary culture and one of the best of teachers. Professor Stone will give his entire time to geological instruction and field work. The improved facilities for metallurgical instruction will be highly appreciated by those who have already taken so much interest in this department. There will be a class in Spanish during a portion of the year under the instruction of Professor Marden.

The usual charges for tuition will be \$25 for the full term, and \$7.50 for each of the others. Except a janitor fee of \$2 a term, there will be no tuition charge to pupils residing in Colorado Springs, or to those in the county whose parents have contributed to the building fund. This offer of free tuition is open only during this school year. Full tuition will, however, be charged all pupils in the preparatory classes under Professor Bacon, or if any part of the recitations of a pupil are in this department a charge will be made pro rata. The expenses for assay work will be the same as last year.

Plans for cheap rooms for young men from out of town, and for co-operative house-keeping for young women, have been made by the college authorities. The trustees have voted to open an agricultural department, the instruction during the coming year to be comprised in a course of lectures. Young men who wish to pay their way by manual labor will be furnished employment.

There has been an unlooked for delay in receiving the plans for the new wings, and further delay in setting estimates of the cost. The contracts will be given out as soon as practicable. The plans recently entered into by the trustees for the improvement of the college grounds during a term of years, will do much toward beautifying the north part of the city. In making up the amount needed to secure the generous subscription of General Palmer for the wings, and the contribution by \$8,000 by Hon. W. S. Jackson, the college has received in addition to former pledges and gifts the sum of \$2,000 from Henry Cutter and \$2,500 from A. A. Sweet, of Massachusetts. The total amount of Mr. Cutter's donations to the college is now \$9,850.

CITY COUNCIL.

Their Regular Monthly Meeting.

The city council met in their new council chamber in the Opera House block last evening, with Mayor France in the chair and present, Aldermen Giddings, Brown, Walker, Wilson and Johnson.

Alderman Brown reported that the committee appointed to select city fountains had procured two, and that they would be placed in position as soon as possible.

The council ordered that water pipes be laid from the present terminus of the main between Wasatch avenue and Weber street. Seven hundred feet of one and one-fourth inch pipe will be laid, and in order to defray the expenses a sufficient amount has been transferred from the cemetery fund to the water fund.

The invitation by the city of Durango to the council of Colorado Springs to visit their city upon the occasion of their railroad celebration, on the 5th instant, was read before the meeting and accepted. As several members of the council were absent from the city Alderman Brown moved that a committee be appointed to select certain citizens to act as proxies for the absent ones. The motion was seconded, and as such committee Mayor France appointed Aldermen Brown, Wilson and Johnson.

The council concluded to allow the chief of the fire department a salary of \$300 per annum, dating from April 1st, 1881.

Alderman Giddings moved that the city marshal be instructed to enforce the collection of hack licenses, including as such "buses" which were allowed to charge a special price for the conveyance of passengers to all from hotels and private residences.

Mayor France suggested that it was necessary for the city of Colorado Springs to have a building inspector. Alderman Wilson moved that Mr. Frank Weston be appointed as such, but the motion was not seconded, as it was deemed advisable to first have an ordinance creating the office of a building inspector. City Attorney Campbell was instructed to draw up an ordinance creating such an office, and defining the duties of the same.

The usual monthly bills were audited, and the following bills allowed, after which the council adjourned:

Giles Crissey	\$ 34.00
Platt & Clifford	8.45
A. J. Downing	11.55
Russell & Alexander	9.80
John Porter	95.78
Gazette Pub. Co.	19.55
Hogan & Dills	1.00
S. E. Seston	41.38
E. P. Howbert & Co.	3.10
Matt. France	14.00
Solaries	486.60
J. P. Carr	6.00
Labor on ditches	133.87
Rents	35.00
A. A. McGovern	49.14
J. L. Martin	35.12
Barthus Bentley	6.85
J. L. Marston	25.20
Platt & Clifford	2.00
Gins and Coke Co.	4.50
John Courter	22.75
Ainsworth Brown	72.00
Mat. France Hose Co.	15.00
John Pixley	39.00
S. B. Westerfield	74.00
John Courter	75.00

Dr. J. A. Hart returned from his eastern visit on Sunday.

Governor Pitkin was at Manitou Sunday with his family.

Dr. C. J. Reynolds returned from his European trip on Sunday.

John Roman was lucky enough to draw the panel picture which has been on exhibition in Robinson's drug store for some time past.

The fare from Colorado Springs to all eastern points was yesterday reduced two dollars. The same reduction will take effect from Denver and Pueblo.

Mr. Charles Clinton, proprietor of the New Orleans Times, with his wife and daughters have chosen Colorado Springs for a vacation of a few weeks. They are stopping at Mrs. Macklin's on Pike's Peak Avenue.

A man who gave his name as that of Jim Doe was yesterday arraigned before Justice Pixley for drunkenness and reckless driving on the public streets. He was fined fifteen dollars and costs. He was arrested on Tejon street on Saturday night by City Marshal Beall just as he had driven into a young lady who was crossing the street at the time.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton college, was a guest at the Beebe house, Manitou, on Sunday. He left yesterday for Leadville in a special car attached to the morning express, in company with Assistant Attorney General James K. McCammon and family. Mr. McCammon has been at the Manitou for several days past with his family. Mr. McCammon is a graduate of Princeton and courteously invited President McCosh to accompany him to Leadville in his special car.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Philip Phillips will appear at the Opera House on Thursday, August 11th.

Work has been commenced on the excavation for Mr. Giles Crissey's new residence on North Nevada ave.

It is intimated that hook and ladder company No. 2, of Denver, will also enter a hose team at the coming tournament.

Mr. John E. Clark, former deputy sheriff of this county and one of the charter members of the Jackson Hose company, is in the city.

The Leadville Tabors and Denver Tabors are looked upon as the hose companies that will make the best records at the tournament next week.

Mr. P. P. Furber, of New York, representing Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, the architects of the new hotel, has arrived in the city and will superintend the construction of the building.

Mr. J. W. Adams, formerly editor of the Mountaineer, has returned from an extended visit to the east. He goes to Leadville to look after his mining interests.

The Leadville Chronicle says: "Our gallant fire-boys have resolved to bring the prizes home from Colorado Springs, and to make a determined fight to have the next tournament held in Leadville."

Mr. Fred Robinson yesterday stopped entirely the sale of liquor except for medicinal purposes. The owners of the property refused to have the lease continue longer unless this was done.

The DeMoss family, consisting of eight persons, gave a vocal and instrumental concert in the school house, at Manitou last evening. The entertainment consisted of solos, duets, trios and quartets.

The neat cottage formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Ward on North Nevada avenue was sold yesterday by A. L. Lawton, real estate agent, to Mr. George S. Smith, a prominent banker of Du Quoin, Illinois.

The regular Tuesday evening dance was given in Saratoga Hall last evening. Guests from the different hotels participated and there were more dancers on the floor than customary. As a whole it was a very enjoyable affair.

The Denver Times is responsible for the following: "Henry Murot, coat of Colorado, at one time a millionaire and leader of fashion in the west, and who spent \$60,000 in one visit to Europe, slept last night on the floor of a Blake street barber shop, because the proprietor could not find it in his heart to eject the now shattered old man."

WOOL MARKET.

What Boston Dealers Say of the Outlook.

Heavy Receipts --- Business Dull and Quiet.

We have received from Denny, Rice & Co., wool commission merchants, of Boston, the following information concerning the market: "The market has been more quiet than for several weeks, although four weeks ago the total sales amounted to 1,698,454 pounds, but that was due to the holiday and the terrible event at Washington, which is still a source of so much anxiety. Manufacturers are keeping out of the market, and as they have bought more than their usual quantity in the country, they have stocks to last them some time yet. We hear, too, of manufacturers who have been rather stuck by their purchases in the country, the quality proving to be not just what they want. They are obliged to sell all they cannot use, which is generally low grade wool, and to do this they are put to buying wool in the country. In the Boston market manufacturers buy assorted wool, and anything that is a trifle heavy is thrown in. Then, too, the manufacturer in purchasing secures a cash discount, while in the country he is obliged to pay cash. Many of the direct purchases in the country this season have been surely unprofitable. The condition of the market and the views of the western farmers can be better appreciated by the fact that we hear that there are to-day in the market orders from western parties to buy wool whenever it touches one or two points below those now ruling. We note no pressure on the part of holders to sell, although rumors have been numerous concerning the decline in Michigan wool, that it had been sold at 55c., and other stuff, but investigation only establishes the fact that Michigan wool has, in spite of the bear movement, not weakened to any perceptible degree, although perhaps more wool can be bought to-day for 39c. than a week ago, but 38c. on the other hand has been freely offered and refused. This description of wool is now about all come to the front, and it will be in demand for the style of spring goods to be made. There has been quite a decline in California, and wool that was a short time ago at 21c there is now at 18c. The amount of wool on the way from California is 4,407,102 pounds, all by water. There is a dearth of interest to be obtained from a review of so dull a market. It is possible that some buyers will go out from here to Australia, as that wool is likely to be wanted. Holders at the west are very firm, and the confidence in the future is very great. A gentleman just returned from the field remarked: "The talk at the west is all one way, and that is, that we are to have a good fall trade." Manufacturers are, however, bent upon forcing down prices by holding back, while the receipts continue heavy. There is another movement which may come, and that a buying one, when even higher prices may rule than the present ones. At present the indications are that the market will be dull and quiet for a little longer, and possibly prices may weaken under such an influence. That this is the idea with a great many dealers there is no doubt; at the same time they look for quick improvement when once the demand begins in earnest, and will not press stocks. At least, in spite of the dullness of the market, that is their view to-day, and their actions sustain it.

The woolen goods market is strong and manufacturers are still behind in their orders. This is mostly in fine goods for the fall, for which large orders have been placed, as with the improvement in the times a better grade of goods is wanted. Some of the mills making fancy cassimeres have had to decline orders of late, and samples of spring goods are doing well. Manufacturing clothiers report a good business, and the outlook for the fall is by them regarded as excellent. There has been a good trade in shawls, and jobbers of carpets are well satisfied with the trade therefore. Blankets are in a strong position and rule firm. The commission houses are making deliveries of flannels and the demand for them is good. Felt skirts, underwear, hosiery, etc., have moved well, and jobbers are pressing the fall trade for all it is worth, so to speak.

We quote:—Territory wool, embracing Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Utah.

No. 1 medium (good condition), 26c/30c.

No. 2 medium (good condition), 22c/25c.

Fine, 3 and full good condition, 26c/28c.

Heavy and defective wools sell at 30c off from above.

For the Firemen.

Capt. Smith, of the Denver News, was down here the other day, and looked over our tournament track. He was pleased with what he saw, and in the News of yesterday makes the following good suggestion: "Colorado Springs has made ample preparations to do creditably her part in the firemen's gathering that occurs next week, while Manitou, her near neighbor towards the west, has generously offered special prizes for a free-for-all speed race, in which teams of both classes will rank as one. As our summer resort is a temperance town, in principle and practice—barring the drug stores—we would suggest the comfort of barrels of ice water on the tournament days, placed in convenient shady nooks not far from the track. This custom was followed at Council Bluffs, and was thankfully hailed by thousands of spectators. And Colorado Springs can furnish good water."

STOLEN THUNDER.

Prof. Troctor Accused of Peulation in Ideas.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

I was very much surprised to see in the morning GAZETTE the report of a pretended invention of Prof. Troctor for working silver mines—the whole idea which he has embodied in his invention was stolen from me. Several weeks ago Prof. Troctor was in the store try-

ing to buy some second hand hats. I gave him the particulars of an invention for which I had just filed a caveat in the patent office. In order that the public will not be deceived and invest their money for stock in a patent the priority of which will be a question of law, I desire to state that my invention was to pump the water from silver mines into large vats and then evaporate it by solar heat, the particles of silver held in solution being deposited on metallic plates which were placed in the bottom of these vats, through which a constant current of electricity was passing. These plates are afterwards to be cut up into small pieces and given to those who had first invested in the mine. Thus the money originally extracted from the pocket of the purchasers of watered mines is returned to said pocket multiplied tenfold. My invention is a benevolent scheme, while Prof. Troctor's is simply a money making transaction. Let the public beware.

A. SUTTON.

EXCURSION TO DURANGO.

Official Arrangements for the Grand Celebration.

The special excursion train for Durango will leave Denver Wednesday, August 3d, at 2.50 p. m.; Colorado Springs, 6.37 p. m.; South Pueblo, 9.15 p. m.; Cuchama, 11.30 p. m.; Alamosa, 4.55 a. m.; Chama, 1 p. m.; arriving at Durango at 9.15 p. m., August 4th. Returning, leave Durango Saturday, August 6th, at 9 a. m., arriving at South Pueblo 5.40 a. m., August 7th, and Denver at 12 m. Stoppages will be made for meals at South Pueblo, Antonito and Chama going and returning. Passengers from points on or contingent to the Leadville division, will reach South Pueblo by the morning train, August 3d. Passes will not be good on this train for any except attaches of the company. Invited guests at Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City, Silver Cliff, Arkansas, Leadville, El Moro, Alamosa and Antonito, can secure transportation, in accordance with the terms of their invitations, by applying to agents of those stations on and after Monday, August 1. Denver parties holding invitations will please apply for transportation on and after August 1, to the undersigned, at his office in the Union depot, Denver. The special train will consist entirely of parlor chair cars. The daily papers on the line are respectfully requested to notice these arrangements.

F. C. NIX, General Passenger Agent.

MANITOU NOTES.

Midsummer Days at the Famous Resort.

General J. Warren Kiefer, the representative of the Eighth Ohio district in congress, is a guest at the Manitou house where he will remain some time.

Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt arrived at Manitou last night in a special train and took rooms at the Beebe house.

Proprietor Jennings of the Manitou house went to Denver yesterday on business.

Mr. J. A. Fretchey, Mrs. E. K. Bartow, Miss Fannie Morgan and Miss Maggie Waldron constitute a prominent St. Louis party at the Cliff house.

Judge J. M. Hanniff, of Belleville, Illinois, is sojourning at the Barker house for the season. Mr. H. C. Pace, of Mount Vernon, Illinois, is also a guest of the same house.

Mr. A. M. Ghost and wife and James A. Moreland and family, all of Denver, are among the recent arrivals at the Barker.

Mr. George Winfield, the Manitou agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, commenced yesterday to move from the box car which he has so long occupied into the new depot. The building is not yet fully completed but it is expected that it will be in a few days.

Mr. M. E. Le Basquet, Mrs. S. S. Ethridge, Mrs. M. A. McCame, Mr. George D. McCame, and J. W. Chase and wife of Des Moines, Iowa, arrived at the Barker house yesterday. All of the hotels at Manitou are still full and the crowd does not seem to diminish in the least. Telegrams are daily received from parties at the east asking for accommodations.

Mr. D. Derryberry, the pleasant and accommodating clerk at the Cliff house, returned last evening from a visit to Denver.

Fully twenty people will leave Manitou this morning for the Peak.

Good Game.

The Georgetown Courier says: "Game is said to be more plenty in Middle park this year than for many years previously, and hunters anticipate great sport as soon as the game law is off. The increase of game is due to the absence of the Utes, who have not hunted in the park during the past two winters. The Utes were in the habit of corraling elk, buffalo, deer and antelope when the ground was covered with deep snow, and slaughtering them in a manner that verged on extermination, but since they have been afraid to visit the park, game has had a chance to increase, until now there is a fine field for those who enjoy this kind of sport."

WATER WORKS.

The Citizens of Las Vegas Agitating the Question.

The Las Vegas Daily Gazette of July 30th has the following in reference to the water works which are about to be constructed there:

"A meeting of the stockholders of the Agua Pura company will be held at the office of Jefferson Reynolds, president of the First National bank, this forenoon at 9 o'clock. Action will then be taken as to whether the proposition of Mr. J. M. Sigafus, of Colorado, will be accepted or not. Mr. Ed. S. Alexander, the water works contractor of Colorado Springs, made arrangements with Mr. Sigafus, a wealthy capitalist, for furnishing the money to build the works. These gentlemen have been in the city several days, and have been in conference with the Agua Pura directors. Mr. Sigafus' proposition on which action is to be taken this forenoon at the stockholders' meeting, is to take the bonds of the company in payment of the money advanced towards building the works, provided the stockholders take twenty-five per cent. of the stock subscribed. This he asks as a guarantee that our citizens will

have an interest in the works when completed, and it is certainly a very liberal offer. It remains now to be seen whether the holders of the stock have sufficient interest in this much-needed public improvement to insure its success. We doubt if ever a better opportunity will be offered them to build the works, and we hope to see the proposition accepted. We need water works! No one can deny that the construction of water works, insuring us a sufficient supply of water for general and fire purposes, would be the best advertisement for Las Vegas that could possibly be imagined. We suffer by comparison with other western cities, for the lack of such works, when we have all other things in our favor. The stockholders owe it to the city to accept the proposition of Mr. Sigafus.

Mr. Burt, a prominent Michigan man, has since the execution of Canty made known the fact that he saw Canty shoot Perkins at Buena Vista. As he was about to leave for Europe he did not care to make the matter known at the time for fear that it would delay him from going. This makes three witnesses that saw the shooting who were not introduced by the prosecution at the trial.

Messrs. Stevens & Rouse report that the livery business was never better in Colorado Springs than it is this season, and although they have increased facilities for accommodating their customers, their horses are constantly kept on the move. Some time ago they fitted out a party of tourists with conveyances for a mountain tour, and yesterday they learned that the party had in their travels reached Ogden, Utah, and were now on their return to Colorado Springs.

We stated the other day that the hook and ladder company had fitted up club rooms over the city drug store for temporary use during the tournament, but have since learned that they will be kept up permanently. The members of the company have taken interest enough in the enterprise to furnish the rooms neatly, and we understand that they have subscribed for many of the state papers for the use of the club. The hook and ladder company now has a full membership, and a club room of this kind will have a tendency to keep the members together and more fully perfect the organization.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending August 3rd, 1881:

Blothen W. W.	Martin Leroy C.
Royd Alvin C.	Matten Mrs.
Brown Mrs. Mattie	McLarnon Hugh
Burton F. C.	McGee Charles
Castle P. C.	McGee M. W.
Chamberlain James	Morton Libbie
Coleman A. A.	McLarnon Hugh
Cochran Col. John	Robinson Felix
Crane Della	Schwinks Mrs. Lou
Faulkner Jas. F.	Sears C. G.
Faulkner Mary J. A.	Sherman E. G.
Foster Martin	Shaver C. W.
Heaton G. W.	Shields S. K.
Hartel Mrs. J. W.	Smith Mrs. J. B.
Hesse Dr. A. W.	Wickert Mrs. H.
Jessup Edward	Miller Robert Brush
Johnston Alice	Morse Dr. H. L.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., August 1st, 1881:

Albert A. W.	Meyers Nelson
Aschom M. A.	Morre Win.
Baxter James	Morrill E. M. 2
Boley Alonzo	McAndrew David
Burlank Miss Eveline	McLarnon Hugh
Buckles Wm.	McDowell Geo.
Baird Miss Irena J.	Milliken O.
Campbell Geo. W. L.	Powell Miss Sadie
Clarke W. D. 2	Sage Samuel J.
Clarke C. H.	Price Mrs. Lewis
Culver Mrs. W. E.	Philpot R. S.
Carroll Jas.	Rischke August
Case Mrs. Caroline	Rightman Wm.
Clements Charles 2	Rastetter Leo
Dewalt John	Stelle Saml M.
Dixon Alvey	Silver John W. 3
Donovan J. B. H.	Sage Samuel J.
Daniels Joseph	Schold Miss Mary
Ellison David S.	Smith Miss Alice
Frost Miss Loby	Southard Mrs. D. R.
Flogg H. P.	Schuck Rev. F. S. 3
Fifty Miss Mary	Shelly Reuben 2
Faushee Mrs.	Smith Rev. Thompson
Golightly John	Sherman Miss Sarah R.
Graham C. S. H.	Secret S. H.
Herrle James F.	Smith Mrs. Carrie
Head Miss Mattie	Tate Prof. J. B.
Hayes Mr.	Thomas Charley
Helm Dr. Henry S.	Taylor James C.
Hyman Mrs. Dave	Vogelgang Mrs. P.
Habbart Geo. T.	Willour Mayor M. C.
Jones Taylor	Witala Katie
Johnson Dr. Della	Wilson James
King Jennie	Wicks John C.
Le Mahen Isaac	Whitfield Raynor
Leymar Thos. W.	Woods Mrs. Julia
McKinley D.	Wolfe R. H.
Matheson Mrs. Duncan	Young Miss Annie
McCool Mrs. W. H.</	

INTO MEXICO.

Senator Dorsey Converses,
but not About Himself.

Genes in the Territory.

anta Fe and its Attractions.

Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Every traveler who visits this territory for as well as pleasure finds in it all that is new and curious to the eye and the mind. Just now the old Spanish colonies are attracting the greater share of one's attention, and New and Old Mexico are written about and talked of more than almost any other two countries. Their history is so romantic and they themselves so interesting that no traveler is satisfied until he has lived under the shadow of the snow peaks about the borders of Mexico, or has traveled through the canyons and over the blue ranges of New Mexico.

While on the plains of America's territory that your correspondent met for the first time, ex-Senator Dorsey, who has gained such unenviable notoriety since the old administration came into power. He is not personally present the appearance of a man either intentionally or accidentally. He is of short stature, with an open face, a clear black eye, heavy beard, and appears to be a prosperous merchant of about forty years of age. While not inclined to speak of himself, Mr. Dorsey was willing to discuss other Washington matters. In speaking of Conkling he said that after the New York senator had sent in his resignation, he asked Dorsey what he thought of the act, and, Dorsey reports "himself" answering that it was the greatest mistake of his (Conkling's) life, and that he would live to regret it. "But," said Dorsey, "Conkling is a man who never gives any one who has in his mind crossed him in his purposes. He hates Blaine, and is not speaking terms with him. He would do nothing to injure him. His vanity is not, and a predominant characteristic. In his past few years he has been as displeased as any man in the country."

In answer to a question as to what he thought of the president and Mr. Arthur, Mr. Dorsey said: "General Garfield is a very able, honest, and very determined man. If he is his administration will be the most popular in our history. As to Mr. Arthur, he has been greatly wronged by the late criticisms. He is a man well educated, refined and able. He has been called to the presidential position which would have filled it ably, well, and satisfactorily."

In answer to the question if he would speak in the coming trouble, Mr. Dorsey begged to be excused. "It is very unjust," he said, "and very wrong. The mistake will soon be seen in all to which the administration has been made. I do not wish to speak of the matter."

Ex-Senator Dorsey has an immense ranch in New Mexico. With his wife and children he spends much time here, and takes great pleasure in his possessions. He is regarded as a man by his neighbors, but not one would admit that he was guilty of the charges brought against him. That there were Star Route frauds has long been known, and especially by those who wished to carry the mails. The prominent gentleman, and a friend of Dorsey, said that he had the Star Route frauds made a subject of congressional inquiry, but the matter was hushed up. He believed that Dorsey would be convicted.

So much for fraud. It is a subject hardly keeping with the views one finds on the A. T. & S. F. road. New Mexico, between Trinidad and Las Vegas, is surprisingly beautiful. Over the Raton mountains the scenery is grand and beautiful. There is a freshness of foliage, a charm in the atmosphere particularly agreeable to those accustomed to Colorado sights. Over the plains there is still seen the same freshness, and one never tires gazing away over them to the mountains beyond. Immense flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, fat and sleek are quietly grazing, now and then a lonely herder is seen, and under the shelter of some hillcock may be seen the rude hut of the ancient Mexican or more pretentious dwelling of the progressive American. It is indeed a pastoral scene one views, and romantic indeed must have been the journeys of the old timers who travelled over this same trail to Santa Fe.

Of the towns along the line of the Atchison road, Raton and Las Vegas show signs of coming greatness. Raton is important as having the shops of the road there. It lies just at the foot of the Raton mountains and has one of the finest situations. At Las Vegas one sees how a new life is creeping into the old Spanish domain. There is a bustle and excitement there which tells the story completely. Here too, the location of a city has been well chosen. The plains about the city are well watered, rich and extend far away to the mountains beyond.

Santa Fe itself is an interesting town, because the oldest in America. It is almost foreign in appearance. Situated at the base of low foot hills, one can look far away to the distant plains of the Rio Grande, and the view is enchanting. In the city are the narrow streets, the Spanish homes and the curious sights common to all Mexican towns. The fact that the government has officers and men quartered in Santa Fe does not take away from one's enjoyment of the city. Nothing could be more delightful than to sit in the Plaza on an afternoon and listen to the remarkably able playing of the military band. Spanish is heard spoken on every side, the curiously dressed Pueblo Indian strolls unconcerned about, and one can very easily imagine that it is not in an American city we are, but in some old town, such as Vera Cruz.

That Santa Fe will be a great city is doubtful. It is unfortunate for its growth that it is situated away from the main railroad lines,

but still there is much progress shown. It is far from being a sleepy place. As long as mining lasts it will be a supply town. There is some building going on, and trade is brisk and profitable. A new hotel, catering to the wants of the most fastidious is being finished, and if never a great commercial centre, Santa Fe will always be the Mecca for travellers and for those seeking health and amusement.

NINE YEARS' LIBERTY

Enjoyed by an Escaped Colorado Convict.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
Among the prisoners at the army is one in the center tier of cells who, as he moves around, jingles a chain attached to his ankles. The care taken of him indicates that he is no mean prisoner. His name is E. Wright, alias White, an escaped convict from the prison at Canon City, Colorado. He was arrested in North Platte, Nebraska, along with a man named Withersell, for the murder of a citizen of Denver named Wall. Wright claims he was acquitted of that charge, but sentenced to five years for horse-stealing. Withersell got a life sentence. While awaiting trial in Denver, Wright and another prisoner named Cozzins made a bold attempt to escape, which resulted in the death of Cozzins. Both were heavily ironed, and through an outside prisoner secured a stone, which they wrapped in a towel, making a heavy slingshot. Seeking a moment when they thought there was but one guard about, they struck him down with their improvised weapon. While relieving the prostrate guard of his keys they were interrupted by the other guard. The prisoners put on a bold face, but the guard, seeing his comrades down, fired without a moment's hesitation, the bullet grazing Wright's cheek and lodged in Cozzins' head, killing him instantly. A rumor gained instant credence in the street that the guard had been killed, and the excited people would have lynched Wright if they could have obtained entrance to the jail. After his sentence he was taken to the prison at Canon City, where he was kept in irons, till his health failing, the shackles were removed, and he was given work on the outside. Fifteen months after his incarceration, in company with another convict, he sneaked off one day, when the guardsmen were careless, into the mountains, and though a thorough search was instituted, he eluded his pursuers, and finally escaped to the east. Many times, he says, the pursuers were within a few feet, and for four days, in the big cañon of the Royal George, he had not eaten a mouthful of food. Since then he has been all over the country, and held many good positions. Just as he was accumulating a nice fund, he would hear that the detectives were on his trail, and he would throw up his job and jump for other places. After dodging about for nearly nine years, he says he has concluded to serve his term, and then come out and settle down. He was arrested in Boston, where some friend of his younger days recognized him and squealed to the police. Deputy Sheriff M. Duher, of Denver, is now on his way back to Canon City with him. The prisoner is a fine-looking fellow, and one whom the average citizen would regard as anything but a convict or jail-breaker.

The unsuccessful attempt of Mr. Bradlaugh to enter the house Wednesday was graphically reported in our paper yesterday morning. Such a scene would have been impossible in this country as our institutions do not interfere with a man's religious or want of religious convictions unless they conflict with some generally recognized moral law, as in the case of the Mormons. England should repeal her laws which distinguish between an atheist and a member of the church of England. Her present law only exalts a miserable demagogue into the position of a martyr and gives him a sympathy and popularity which neither his character nor ability entitle him to.

The Leadville Herald and Democrat are both urging that Leadville is the place to have the capital. It is this is urged on the score of what Leadville has done for the state, it has certainly a good case. If Leadville continues to urge her claims, the only graceful thing that Denver can do is to withdraw. Denver is now putting up her elegant buildings with Leadville capital, and owes much of her prosperity of the past two years to Leadville. Denver has now had the capital for fifteen years, and this is as much as she ought to claim. Gratitude alone should induce Denver to advocate Leadville.

Colorado Springs, with one railroad only, can hardly expect many votes for the capital except among her own citizens. [Denver Times.]

But this railroad is the one which connects the northern and southern part of the state. If Denver has the capital, the people in the south must go over this road to Denver. The same is true of the people in the north, if the capital is placed south of this city. This city is really more centrally located to be reached by railroads than Denver.

Mr. J. G. Bernard, the business manager of the Hazel Kirke company, is in the city perfecting arrangements for the appearance of the company here next Tuesday and Wednesday, August 9th and 10th. As was originally planned the company would appear at Silver Cliff two nights and but one night here, but yesterday Mr. Bernard cancelled one night at Silver Cliff, in order to give two performances here.

In the county in which Macon, Georgia, is situated, the republicans propose to put up a county ticket. The Telegraph, in that city, says if this is allowed the republicans will thus secure a foothold and the work of ten years will be undone, and therefore the movement should be crushed in its inception. The bourbon are not all dead yet.

Mr. Anderson's Sunday school class in the Presbyterian Sunday school went on a picnic yesterday to Cheyenne cañon in Lennox Bros. band wagon. The party consisted of about twenty, most of whom were members of Mr. Anderson's class. The picnic was planned by Miss Fannie Aiken and Miss Rebecca Heap and was a very pleasant one.

If you want to secure a good seat at the base ball match on Saturday between the Brown Stockings of Denver and the Denver & Rio Grande nine of this city, you had better purchase your tickets at once of E. P. HOWBERT & Co.

Col. J. H. Bacon and Tom Wanless came down yesterday from Crystal park where they and their families are rusticating. They estimate that on an average twenty-five persons visit the park daily and it is becoming a favorite resort for camping parties.

The greatest dramatic event ever known in Colorado Springs will be the appearance of the famous Madison Square theatre company in Hazel Kirke, at the Opera House, next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Mr. Will Marston, son of Mr. J. L. Marston, returned Wednesday night from the east, where he has been spending the past two months. He has improved very much in health during his absence.

The committee of arrangements for the tournament will be on the track to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at which time the privileges for lemonade stands will be offered for sale.

The great attraction next week, Hazel Kirke, with the old veteran actor, C. W. Carddock, and the charming emotional actress, Effie Ellsler, will undoubtedly fill the Opera House to overflowing.

Mr. J. J. Hooker, who has been spending the summer in the Gunnison country, returned on the owl train yesterday morning. He has some promising mining claims on Rock creek.

Hazel Kirke has long since surpassed the longest run on record. The original New York cast will appear at the Opera House next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. J. A. Nichols, formerly President Lincoln's private secretary and for some time United States consul at Paris, is camping in Crystal Park with his family.

Mr. George W. McGovern, secretary of the Song Bird Mining company, of Silver Cliff, and wife reached the Springs on the afternoon of the 5th.

Dr. F. Fogg and wife, of Philadelphia, arrived in the city on the afternoon express yesterday. They are the guests of Dr. C. E. Edwards.

A burro pack train loaded with supplies for the U. S. signal station, on the Peak, started out from the city yesterday afternoon.

We understand that Homer Pennock, the well known sporting man will accompany the Brown Stockings to this city as a backer.

Will R. Hind, representing the wholesale drug house of McCarthy & Osborne, of Denver, is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. Jeff Kennedy returned yesterday from the Tin Cup district where he has been for some time past.

Professor Plummer tonight at Court House hall in one of his eccentric and amusing entertainments.

The sale of seats to Hazel Kirke will begin to-morrow morning. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The J. M. Sigafus hose company will don their new uniforms this evening for the first time.

Captain Joe Tell was busy yesterday collecting the subscriptions to the tournament fund.

Colonel J. D. Elliott, of the Denver Evening Press, was in the city yesterday.

Dr. Reynolds left yesterday morning for Chicago to be absent some time.

A large eastern mail came in on yesterday afternoon's Rio Grande train.

Denver Methods.

Golden Transcript.

At last the people of Denver have awakened to the great importance of doing something towards the permanent retention of the state capital in that city. have held a meeting of their board of trade, and have made provisions for raising the requisite amount of money to carry their point. They are very bold about it, and made no bones of announcing the fact openly, and other cities who have an ambition to secure the prize know now just what they have to fight. It always takes money to buy up elections in Denver, as Uncle Johnny Evans can testify, and as the republican banana kings of that burg know by experience, but we opine that they will find such tactics pretty expensive when they start out among the honest voters of other sections. If the people outside of Denver will settle upon some one place to be voted for Denver can be knocked higher than a kite upon this capital location. Denver has found that back-scratching will not do in this case, but barrels of money will have to be expended in the purchase of counter-irritants.

Pueblo Rivalry.

From the Pueblo News.
Pueblo wants the capital. But there are two of her. The rivalry between Denver and Pueblo is mild compared with the rivalry between Pueblo and South Pueblo. A city divided against itself cannot stand—any chance of getting the capital. [Denver Times.]

Here we have the effect on the outside world of the Pueblos "living apart." There is, we regret to say, too much truth in the above paragraph, and it only tends to show the folly of our people which in reality are one and the same. Something must be done to unite the two cities and place them, upon record as a metropolis of southern Colorado under one municipal government. Every interest demands it!

Leadville's Sympathies.

Leadville Democrat.
When Denver takes it as a matter of course that the capital is going to her as a matter of right, she is reckoning without her host sadly. Lake county is democratic to the backbone, and all her political sympathies will go for Pueblo because Pueblo is democratic over all other contestants. If Denver gets Lake county she will do so by totally reconstructing her entire policy with regard to not only Lake, but other counties equally deserving consideration.

Kind Words.

Pueblo News.
On Sunday last, ten years ago, the first stake was driven for the new town of Colorado Springs. She has made rapid strides toward metropolitan proportions in this decade. The Pueblos are proud of their little prohibitionist neighbor of the foot-hills, and wish her many more just such years of prosperity and untarnished purity.

Weakest Argument.

Silver Cliff prospect.
The weakest argument yet advanced by Denver to obtain the state capital is the one her papers are harping on the most. It is that the outside towns are under obligations to support her out of a sense of honor and gratitude. The state at large owes nothing to Denver but Denver must acknowledge that she owes everything she has and is to-day to the state at large.

New Subterranean Cable.

The laying down of the cable between Berlin and Stettin, which was effected the other day, completes the subterranean telegraph system in the German empire. These cables now cover three thousand four hundred and twenty miles, nearly all of them having seven wires and they have cost over \$7,500,000. They are laid beneath all the principal rivers, and establish direct telegraphic communication between two hundred and twenty-one different cities and towns of the German empire. The first cable was laid just four years and eight months ago.

Another Thames Tunnel.

At a recent weekly meeting of the London Metropolitan Board of works Baron Henry de Weymss presented a memorial in reference to an improvement of the communication between Greenwich and Poplar by means of a tunnel under the river. He urged that the great and increasing traffic in that division of the metropolis showed the necessity for improved communication at that part of the Thames. The tunnel, which in 1874 was estimated to cost £1,000,000, could now be made for half that sum. It could, if carried out, greatly develop business on both sides of the Thames, and would materially benefit both Essex and Kent. The memorial was referred to the works committee.

Eden in Paris.

Paris Correspondent London News, July 5.

Speculators now act as if there were magical power in the name of Eden. Eden beer-shops, cafés and dancing gardens have sprung up like mushrooms this summer. Last night a wax work exhibition of the Tussaud character, called Eden Gallery, was opened. The wax figures were kept cool by refrigerating machines. In this paradise there is a chamber of horrors, in which murderers and their victims are reproduced. The sensation of last night was Biffoin and La femme coquée un moment by him. Both are executed with striking realism. There is another gallery in which there are comic scenes from rustic life. Royalty has a large section all to itself. Madame Tussaud might envy the wedding ceremony of the Princess Stephanie and Prince Rudolphi. Marshal Bazaine is made to rank with Toppmann. The groups, copied from well known genre pictures, such as "La Bonne Histoire" are perfect in their way. Eden Gallery affords drink to the thirsty and food to the hungry, at a buffet, in the Spiers and Pond style.

Significance of the French National Fete.

Paris Details.

The national fête of the Republic was celebrated this year, as last year, with great éclat. The laborer in his hotel, the merchant in his shop, the citizen in his mansion, all felt that the festival was the festival of France, their festival whether they were small or great, poor or rich, and all celebrated the 14th of July with a sentiment of recognition of the past, of satisfaction with the present and of confidence for the future. The people celebrated simply the fall of a monument which to their eyes was the material, palpable representation of many centuries of absolute rule; the fall of the old fortress which was the symbol of arbitrary and despotic government. The people believed then, and they believe to-day, that with the bastille all abuses disappeared, that nothing of the old order of things remained, that a new order of things has begun. Before the taking of the bastille, Paris was only in a state of revolt; after the taking of the bastille, Paris was in revolution. Everybody feels that this is so, some persons with a sure instinct, others with a vague provision.

Curious Autograph Letters.

From the London Academy.

The Times states that in a collection of autograph letters sold by Messrs. Southby last week were several of interest. A long one of Queen Anne, in which she says, alluding to party measures, "all I desire is my liberty in encouraging and employing all those who yet concur with me in my service, whether they are called Whigs or Tories," sold for £16. One of Edmund Burke, in which he says he never wishes to see a brick of London again except on urgent duty, and that he does not much "like it, with its Indian corruption and its Jacobin peace." £4. Those of Robert Burns brought some of the highest prices. In one dated April 4, 1789, referring to the king's restoration, he says, "G—forgive me for speaking evil of dignities! But I must say that I look on the whole business as a solemn farce of pagan mummery"—£41. The MS. of the Rights of Woman sold for £15 10s. and of the Brigs of Ayr for £25 10s. Letter of Thomas Campbell, dated Sydney Australia, 1845, with part of MS. of Lord Ullin's Daughter, ending with "But no choice is left; I must either publish or go to the devil"—£15 15s. Letter of Cardinal Henry Stuart, May, 1767, Rome, in which, speaking of his brother's visit to the pope, he says of him, "Could he but get the better of the nasty bottle, which every now and then comes on by spirits, I could have a great deal; but I see to get the best of this nasty habit there must be the hand of God." £3 6s. A confession of faith signed by Montrose and other Scotch peers, written on vellum, sold for £56.

The Pella in Italy.

Naples correspondent London Times.

It is about one hundred and fifty years since the pella made its appearance in Europe, first in Spain, afterward in France and Italy, and later in Greece and other countries. In Italy the scourge has assumed vast proportions. In the province of Bergamo alone, in the year 1878, at least twenty thousand persons, it is calculated, were afflicted with the terrible epidemic, almost ten per centum of the agricultural population of that province. The effect of the malady is a complete degradation of the physical and intellectual powers. The greater part of the victims either die in lunatic asylums and hospitals or commit suicide, leaving the seeds of the malady (a sad heritage) to their children. This is a terrible picture, and Signor Alborghetti, a member of the Provincial commission of Bergamo, from whose report, lately published, I gather the above particulars, advocates the most urgent and stringent measures on the part of the government to arrest the ravages of the disease. As it has been ineffectually proved that the pella made its appearance, and increased with the increased cultivation of maize, that—whatever the degree of soil, climate, race, social regulations, manners, and customs—those places only are infected where the food of the agricultural population consists chiefly in maize flour in the shape of polenta or bread, and that even those already affected with the ma-

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lady are speedily cured if their diet be varied with meat, vegetables, etc., Signor Alborghetti advocates a radical reform in the food of the agricultural laborers. He proposes that economical kitchens, superintended by provincial commissions, and regulated according to the size of the different parishes, and the number of persons afflicted with the disease, should be established, and that the medical officers of the parishes, at the first sign of the pella invading a hitherto untouched district, should have the power to give tickets to the agricultural laborers enabling them to make use of the benefits of such economical kitchens. This, he says, is the best, most rapid, and efficient way to put an end to the epidemic.

The Younger Days of Maud S.

Philadelphia Record, July 27.

Captain Stone, the former owner and present manager of Maud S. was at Belmont park yesterday, and related a number of pleasant facts connected with the career of the illustrious trotter. Captain Stone said: "In 1877 Captain Bugher of Cincinnati purchased a number of colts from Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky, and sent them to his farm near Cincinnati. The captain soon afterward died, and the son, having inherited the property, sent them to Mr. W. W. Bair, who was then at Chester park, to train and if possible to dispose of them. Among the number was a little chestnut mare to which Bair took a great fancy. He insisted that I should buy her, and finally, to please Mr. Bair, I gave the amount asked, \$350. Bair once commenced to pay particular attention to the breaking of the youngster, and although she was very awkward to handle, she showed that season a half mile in 1:13. She was then turned out until the spring of 1878, and after having been worked along gently, gradually dropped down from 2:40 to 2:32, over a half mile track. In the fall of the same year, as a 4-year-old, I agreed to show 2:20 with her, but she went 2 1/2 seconds faster, covering a mile over the Lexington, Kentucky, track at the first attempt in 2:17 1/2. This was the 11th full mile she ever trotted in her life and no one was more surprised than myself at her exhibition. She was afterward sold to Mr. Vanderbilt for \$21,000, which is at least 25 per centum below her actual value. She was sent to Mr. Vanderbilt's stable in New York and after driving her once or twice he sent her to Carl Bure for further development. As a 5-year-old, however, she was far from being herself, and in the fall of 1879 Mr. Vanderbilt returned the mare, but she could trot very little, and finally her shoes were pulled off and she was allowed to run until January, 1, 1880. This brings her up to the year in which she made her first appearance as a 6-year-old in Cincinnati."

"Was Maud S. a difficult youngster to break?" asked the reporter.

"Not at all. She was very tractable, and Mr. Bair was very careful in doing nothing to irritate her."

"What kind of a bit do you use on the mare?"

"An easy-jointed snaffle."

"What description of a bridle?"

"Sometimes she is driven with an open bridle and often with blinds."

"How heavy are the shoes she wears?"

"A fifteen-ounce shoe in front and an eleven-ounce behind, with a four-ounce Eureka toe weight."

"Were the strides of Maud S. ever measured?"

"Yes. At Columbus, this year, when she trotted in 2:17 1/2. They measured eighteen feet four inches. I think, however, when she is speeding a faster gait they measure about eighteen feet."

"Do you expect to see a mile trotted in two minutes?"

"Yes, sir; there will certainly be a horse, at a time not far distant either, that will show that time. Wily, Maud S. to-day, under favorable circumstances, can trot a half mile in a minute."

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\$50 REWARD! Strayed or Stolen!

From the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Camp at Hugo, two mules, one mare and one horse mule, with manes rounded; both branded U. S. on left shoulder. A reward of \$50 will be paid for the return of the mules to Bacon & Krawiec of this city, or to O. H. Tittman, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey party, at Hugo.

H. T. O'BRIEN,



California and Ladies' Saddles.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

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All work warranted to give satisfaction. adw h 2 fm

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,

July 12, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at the county seat, on Saturday, August 13, 1881, viz:

Reinier Stokens, D. S. No. 5,796, for the E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4, and S. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of sec. 34, town 12 S. of range 6 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Isaac Vanderberg, S. Greenway, John Bell and William Shinkle, of El Paso county, Colorado.

Augustus Fromm, D. S. No. 5,923, for the E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4, and S. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of sec. 30, tp. 13, south of range 7 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: A. Anthony, H. H. Bean, John Barker, and H. S. Root, of Florissant, El Paso county, Colorado.

Ellen Mann, widow of George W. Mann, deceased, homestead entry No. 686, for the S. W. 1/4 sec. 7, tp. 12, S. of range 6 W. of 6th P. M., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: H. B. Walker, P. McAlroy, John Pring and A. B. Tubbs, of Husted, El Paso county, Colorado.

Russell Gates, homestead entry No. 678, for the W. 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4, and the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of sec. 13, tp. 13, S. of range 6 W. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. M. Givens, J. H. Hamblin, James Correy, and J. F. Pebbles, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado. (Page 165.) MARK L. BLISS, Register.

IRVING HOWBERT, J. F. HUMPHREY, President, Cashier.

B. F. CROWELL, A. S. WELCH, Vice President, Asst. Cashier.

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LIFE'S VALUE.

Exactng the Penalty of Murder in Leadville.

Gilbert and Rosengrants Die Upon the Gallows.

WAITING AROUND THE SCAFFOLD.

LEADVILLE, July 29.—To one on the scene of the approaching execution of the two murderers, Gilbert and Rosengrants, the spectacle is one of striking impressiveness. Crowds of people surround the scaffold only waiting for the arrival of the doomed men. The engine of death is curiously examined and comments are freely passed upon its construction. It has been erected on the west side of the old brickyard, a quarter of a mile southwest of the Leadville and Soda Springs toll gate, and about one hundred yards north of the boulevard. The gallows stands in an inclosure of about half an acre, surrounded by two ropes of an inch in thickness. Outside of these ropes will be a cordon of the state militia of Leadville to guard the prisoners. The gallows is erected after the improved New York pattern, such as was first used in the execution of Bill Foster, the car hook murderer.

The men will be jerked up by iron weights of twenty-five pounds each instead of dropped through the old-fashioned trap. They will stand upon a platform twelve by fourteen feet in size, raised but slightly above the surface of the ground. Their faces will be turned towards the south and the ropes will reach down to them from the beam which is sixteen feet high. Two feet above this is another beam supplied with cast-iron pulleys eighteen inches in diameter, over which the ropes will pass, extending over the platform to the rear and passing through smaller pulleys fastened in another beam and extending down to the heavy weights which do the deadly work. A pine board screen has been placed at the north side of the platform under the north beam and on a plank at this place the executioner will stand. An office to permit him a full view of the platform has been provided. The weights are held in place by a safety rope, and at a signal from the sheriff the executioner will cut the safety rope with a keen hatchet and the weights will fall six feet and both men will be launched into eternity.

STORY OF ROSENGRANTS' CRIME.

LEADVILLE, July 29.—Rosengrants and Langmeyer, his victim, were both known in Colorado Springs. Rosengrants having freighted from that city, and Langmeyer having been a resident of Colorado City. It was on the first day of May, 1880, that Rosengrants left the city on a mining expedition, and the result was that he located several claims about four miles from the city. Following Rosengrants' location in that region, about two weeks, came Langmeyer, and one day as the former was passing by the latter's cabin, Langmeyer halted him, and this was their first meeting. They talked for some moments when Rosengrants moved on. They met repeatedly after that and exchanged words. On the seventh day of June Langmeyer's powder was exhausted, and leaving his claims where he was engaged in working them, started for his tent to procure more. He proceeded some distance before reaching his tent, which was located on the boundary of one of the murderer's claims. Entering the tent he discovered a man rifling his trunk. The thief's back was turned towards him and Langmeyer looking around so as to catch his features, discovered that it was Rosengrants. Amazed at this development he said, "Why Rosengrants, you are robbing my trunk."

"Am I, though?" responded Rosengrants, as he turned, and whipping out his revolver leveled and fired at Langmeyer. Langmeyer having no weapon, appealed to his limbs for protection, and springing from his tent, tore down the mountain side with all his might, with Rosengrants in hot pursuit and discharging his arms at the retreating man. But he succeeded in escaping, and there was a genuine fusillade, until the tenth bullet struck Langmeyer and he went headlong to the ground. He recovered his feet when Rosengrants' murderous instincts here revealed themselves, and his determination to kill the man was visible in the three shots that followed. Langmeyer hastened onward and directing his steps toward the Arkansas river that runs through Tennessee park, he plunged into the stream, and struggling to the bank, rushed to the camp of a party of coal burners, where he fainted and fell to the ground. The coal burners had in the meantime been aroused by repeated reports of Rosengrants' gun, and looking in the direction from which they came, they saw the murderer chasing Langmeyer, and witnessed the firing of the shots. The men recognized the assassin as Rosengrants, but declined to swear to his certain identity on the stand. It was about ten o'clock when one of the men at the camp came into the city and procuring a wagon returned, and the dying man was brought to this city and placed in the Gregory house on East Third street. Doctors were summoned, and the wound was dressed. They found that the wound in the thigh was quite serious, but not necessarily fatal. His condition underwent a change in a few hours, and the examination being repeated it was discovered that Langmeyer had sustained serious internal injuries when he fell upon receipt of the bullet. He declined rapidly and on Sunday morning, the 30th day of June, he died. In his dying declaration he identified Merrick Rosengrants as his murderer, and complaint was at once made for his arrest. Several days followed, and nothing was seen of the murderer. On the night of the 28th of June Officer Sam Townsend walked into the Carbonate beer hall, on the corner of Second and Pine streets, and seeing Rosengrants he turned and walked out, found Deputy Sheriff Frank Jeffreys, whom he thought was in possession of the warrant for Rosengrants, and informed him that his man was in the Carbonate hall.

"Is your name Max?" inquired the officer. "No sir, it is not. My name is Merrick. What do you want with me?" "I've got a warrant for your arrest." "I guess you have got hold of the wrong man. What is it for?" "Murder," responded the officer. The officer then said that he had no warrant, but took Rosengrants to the county jail, where Jailor Miller informed him that it was for the murder of Langmeyer, on the 17th of June. Rosengrants protested, but it was of no use, and he was thrown into the cell where he remained until he walked out to his death to-day. He waived examination, and was bound over on the strength of the murdered man's dying statement. At the May term of the district court he was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung.

HOW GILBERT KILLED McCULLOM.

Following is an account of the manner in which Gilbert committed the crime for which he was hanged. In September last Gilbert and a partner by the name of Fryer were burning coal in Tennessee park. Learning of this parties named respectively James Conners and Abram Eli called upon them and made a contract to purchase their coal from them. The contract was made and Conners set his teams to work at once, and a large quantity was disposed of, and when it came to the settlement some dispute arose and a

new party, James McCullom, was involved in it. This was the first time, as was alleged by Gilbert, that he had known of his identity with the contract, and he conceived right there that there was a fraud between Conners and McCullom to cheat him out of his well-earned money. With this conviction he went to McCullom, who was in the city at the time, and charged him with an attempt to defraud him. McCullom lived a short distance from town and left Gilbert here. The latter paraded the streets throughout the afternoon in search of Conners, and as was testified he took repeated drinks during the search. Tired of looking for a man whose whereabouts were apparently concealed, he left the city in company with a man named Hendricks, and started as he had said on an errand of blood or money. Gilbert and Hendricks proceeded for some distance towards the cabins occupied by McCullom and Conners, and reaching the saloon on the side of the road, stopped in to see if either were present. He evidently was tracking them down for the purpose of murdering them, as he had made repeated threats to that effect, and not finding them he took another drink and said to Hendricks that they would go up to the cabin occupied by McCullom. They were within 75 yards of the cabin, when Hendricks stopped and said that he would remain there until Gilbert returned. The dull rays of the candle penetrated the cracks of the cabin, and upon the inside were McCullom, Adolph Root and some friend. Gilbert approached the door, which had been swung ajar while he was advancing, and found McCullom seated on a stool in the front room alone. At his approach McCullom got up and stood still by the side of his stool. Gilbert had his revolver in his hand, and muttering an oath leveled it and fired. By this time McCullom had his revolver, and seeing the fight assume a phase that looked something like "even chances," Gilbert unheeded a huge knife that was supported by his belt and rushed upon his antagonist. The blade was plunged into the victim and clutching they backed out of the door. Once upon the outside, Gilbert leveled and fired again, when McCullom turned upon his heels and ran around the back of the cabin. While he was retreating, Gilbert fired another shot, as he hastened in pursuit. By this time Hendricks, who had agreed to wait for him, came forward and so did Root, who was occupying the back room of the cabin. Root not knowing but that he would be attacked went back and closed the door while Gilbert and Hendricks continued on their way to their own cabin. The next morning Gilbert and his companion were arrested at their coal pit.

THE LAST DAY ON EARTH.

Both men slept well last night. They arose at 5 o'clock, shaved, took a bath and put on a suit of new clothes and went to the scaffold two miles from the jail at 9:30. Both men bore themselves bravely, especially Gilbert. Rosengrants made remarks declaring his innocence, saying he was hung for a crime committed by some unknown person, and that it was a case of mistaken identity. Both men were drawn up by weights at 10:30. Gilbert's neck was dislocated and he died instantly; Rosengrants struggled some. Ten thousand people were on the ground but they were very quiet. There was no disturbance whatever. This is the first legal hanging in Leadville.

GILBERT'S FAREWELL STATEMENT. A few days ago Gilbert, who had given up all hopes of escape, had the following farewell statement committed to writing: "FELLOW CITIZENS:—As it is drawing near my last hour, and in a few short days I will be called to the judgment seat of God, to answer for the crime that has caused the sentence of death to be passed upon me by the honorable court of Leadville, which in discharge of its duty, saw fit to condemn me for one of the most heinous crimes that can be committed by man. I do not desire to cast any reproaches on the honorable judge or jury. If they have not given me justice, I have the assurance of getting it by a higher tribunal. Higher than mortal man is capable of administering, which in the absence of friends or any money, I had to appeal to, and thanks be to the Lord, I have found a refuge which money or friends will not purchase. In the brief history of Leadville a great many crimes have been committed in open violence to the law of both God and man. It seems by the use of friends and money, a great majority of them have escaped the law and justice, and citizens think it high time that some example should be made. In the absence of friends and money it seems to have fallen to my lot to be the victim of the mercy. But I hope God through his mercy has forgiven me. I am prepared to meet the fate which awaits me, and if any one has wronged me I freely forgive them, and my prayer shall be that the Lord shall do the same to me. But as I have to make a confession to Him who knows the innermost thoughts of my heart, it is my desire to let the whole world know the true statement of a doomed man, for in a few short days the same statement shall be rendered before the throne of God. FRANK GILBERT.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

It is now half past 10 o'clock and Gilbert and Rosengrants have paid the penalty of their crimes upon the scaffold. The streets have been thronged with people since daylight and long before seven o'clock the gallows has been surrounded by thousands of people. The condemned men are guarded by six deputy sheriffs and the Tabor light cavalry accompanied by two priests, left the jail at a quarter of ten, arriving at the scaffold in half an hour. Both men spoke cheerfully, Gilbert saying that he was ready to die, and Rosengrants claiming that he was innocent to the last, though retaining his natural color was nervous, trembling like a leaf. At 10:30 the weight fell and both men sprang six feet in the air. Gilbert's neck was broken and he died without a struggle. Rosengrants struggled violently, and evidently died from strangulation, the knot having slipped around to the back of his neck. The bodies remained hanging fourteen minutes, when they were cut down and conveyed to the coroner's.

LIFE FOR A LIFE.

How the Condemned Men Died.

Special to the Gazette.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 30.—Merrick Rosengrants and Frank Gilbert were hung today about a mile and half from the city in the presence of seven thousand people. They were attended by two priests, Fathers Robinson and Keating. The carriage containing the prisoners and priests was escorted from the jail to the gallows by three companies of military—the Pitkin Light cavalry, the Tabor Light cavalry and the Sheriff's Light infantry. They arrived at the gallows fifteen minutes after ten. The prisoners, attended by the priests and closely guarded, proceeded from the carriage to the scaffold. Upon Sheriff Adams read the death warrants to them. Rosengrants addressed a few remarks to the crowd, attesting his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer death. He then bade all good bye and knelt in prayer with the priest. Gilbert said he had said all he wanted to state to the press, and he presumed it would be published in a few minutes. He past ten the black cap was pushed over their faces and the drop fell and the two murderers were dangling in the air. Gilbert's neck was broken and he died without a struggle. Rosengrants' neck it is thought was not broken by the fall and he made a slight convulsive movement before he died. At ten minutes before eleven the physicians pronounced them dead and the bodies were cut down and placed in the rude coffins and taken away.

POVERTY GULCH.

A Mining Camp Whose Name Denies its Nature.

Some Particulars About the Mines and Prospects of That District.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

POVERTY GULCH, COLO., July 28th, 1881.—Poverty gulch as a mining camp, in the near future, produce large bodies of rich ore. As far as development has been pushed the present season there has been a good showing. We have large bodies of rich argentiferous galena, and also veins of rich grey copper, carrying as high as 800 ounces of silver per ton. Notwithstanding that there has been but little work done on the mines, there are at this time many of them producing ore that will pay handsomely for smelting. Our only drawback at the present time is transportation. There are no facilities in our camp for handling ores, consequently all ores have to be shipped by pack trains to Gothic, making an unnecessary expense. With a smelter located on Slate river, at the foot of Poverty gulch, many mines would pay a handsome profit from the grass roots. Some of the principal mines of the gulch may be briefly described as follows: The Homestretch is a large fissure vein ten or twelve feet in width, carrying a pay streak of about three feet, consisting of argentiferous galena and antimonial silver, running by assay as high as 800 ounces per ton. This mine has been developed to quite an extent this season. The property is owned by Montgomery, Shears & McCollough, and is a very interesting property and would alone do a large share toward supplying a smelter.

The Augusta is another mine located upon the same vein, and carries about the same grade of mineral, with an average of about one ounce of gold per ton. Considerable development was done during the summer of 1880, and work has been continued during the present season. This is a very fine property, and promises to be a bonanza of itself. The property is owned by Thym & Rarick. The Little Nell is another fine property, a vein nearly six feet wide, carrying a solid body of mineral about two feet thick. There is at the present time several tons of ore on the dump taken from assessment work. A bright future awaits the owners of this property. This was the Highland Mary, owned by the Rocky Mountain Mining company, and re-located by John Williams.

The St. Elmo is a rich and valuable mine, owned by George H. Chellis, C. E. Chellis, S. R. Royster and J. Barnes. It is a vein about 4 feet in width, carrying about 18 inches of argentiferous gray copper, which assayed 400 ounces at outcroppings, and an assay this season gave as follows: 559 ounces silver, 1 ounce gold per ton. There has been no development done upon this property as yet, but it is one of the most promising mines in camp carrying ore that will pay a handsome profit for mining and milling. Among the promising properties are those owned by the Poverty Gulch Mining company. This company was recently organized. They have a capital of over \$1,500,000. Their mines are named as follows: Good Enough, a vein 12 feet in width, carrying argentiferous galena; the Bumper, a fine vein of high grade ore; the Pony, located on same vein, Charlotte, Ivanhoe, Idalla and Joe Bowers, all of which are good properties. The company expect to commence operating their coming month. The mines owned by the Harry Lee mining company of this gulch are promising properties. Work has been going on during the whole season, and ore is being shipped to Gothic for treatment. The Jacob Strater is a large and valuable vein assaying some 400 ounces. It has been developed to some extent. The Richmond is one of the largest and best in the Rocky Mountains, and has an abundance of high grade ore all ready for the smelter. The Excelsior is a fine property; no development beyond assessment work. There are many other valuable claims which I will mention at some future time, after learning the true condition of them. A brilliant future awaits this camp. The miners here labor under many difficulties, provisions high, no means of transportation, and many other inconveniences. But the time is approaching when all these difficulties will be overcome. The railroad is almost here, smelters are going up, money is beginning to flow in, and when the miners can mine ore and sell to a smelter readily, there will be an active demand for our mines and the camp will rank No. 1.

J. E. TAYLOR, M. E.

THE TRUE TRAGEDY.

Some Further Facts Which Throw Light on the Shooting.

The trouble at Poncha Springs, which resulted in the killing of Capt. Carpenter by Mr. James True, has excited a great deal of comment all over the state. We have been furnished the following account of the affair which we believe to be substantially correct: "About 10 p. m. on the 26th, a fire was discovered blazing up from under the west side of the J. P. True bank, caused by a bundle of wood wrapped in a sack and saturated with coal oil. The bank door was struck open in order to extinguish any fire that might be inside. Mr. True was called from his bed, but the fire was out before he reached the bank. Finding in the bank a man very unfriendly toward him, Mr. True ordered him out and accompanied him to the door, outside of which stood Mr. Carpenter. He asked him if he had anything to do with that job. Carpenter's answer was followed by a blow which Mr. True thought was a bullet from a revolver. Mr. True staggered and fell over against the bank. Placing his right hand on his forehead and feeling the blood, exclaimed, "I am shot; arrest that man." The town marshal stepped between True and Carpenter and pushed them apart. True recovered sufficiently to see that Carpenter was about to get around the marshal at him, and changing his pistol from his left hand, in which he had carried it from his room, to his right hand, fired three shots, two of which struck Carpenter and from the effects of which he died in a

short time. Mr. True was struck a blow that cut to the bone a gash nearly three inches long, given undoubtedly with a pistol. The examination will be held before Justice Hawkins at Salida, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. True regrets as deeply as any one the unfortunate occurrence.

Mr. Harry True returned last evening from Salida, where he has been attending the preliminary examination of his brother. He informs us that the testimony for the state had not all come in when he left but so far as it had been brought it corroborated the account given above to which we called his attention. He says the feeling in Salida is generally in favor of Mr. Jas. True, who is believed to have thought that his life was in danger and to have shot in self-defense.

The Denver Republican of yesterday contained the following special dispatch:

LEADVILLE, July 29.—Another phase to the Carpenter shooting affair at Poncha came to light in this city to-day, placing J. P. True, the murderer of Carpenter, in a bad position. It is stated positively by the acquaintances of True that he has been short in his accounts, and several days ago his partners and the depositors of the bank demanded that he make a statement and balance the accounts. He promised to do so in a few days. It is now claimed that without doubt True set fire to the bank, and finding Carpenter one of the foremost in the effort to extinguish the flames, he killed him. The preliminary examination of True comes up in Buena Vista to-morrow, and astonishing developments are expected. Judges Rice and Yates, of this city, have gone down to defend True, and Joseph Taylor, now of Leadville for many years, prosecuting attorney for the Leavenworth district, together with Mr. Casper, go down to prosecute. True's relation with prominent men throughout the country will make the case unusually interesting. The remains of Major Carpenter have been brought to this city to be buried with military honors to-morrow.

Mr. Harry True characterized this dispatch Saturday evening as a malicious and unfounded falsehood. He says that he examined personally the accounts and deposits of the bank and found them all right. The charge that Mr. James True had set fire to his own bank, is characterized as too absurd to answer. The preliminary examination was not held at Buena Vista but at Salida. No especially startling revelations were expected as all the substantial facts in the case have been published for the last four days. Mr. Harry True was much fatigued and broken down by trouble and anxiety last evening and the reporter of the GAZETTE withdrew without pressing many inquiries which occurred to him at the time. The progress of this case will be watched with peculiar interest by the people of Colorado Springs.

SILVER MINING MADE EASY.

Prof. Tractor's Latest and Greatest Invention.

Yesterday we visited the laboratory of Professor Tractor, at Manitou, for the purpose of giving to our readers his new invention which will soon revolutionize silver mining. We found the professor busily engaged on his electric fly pads, attaching them to flies and watching the result. This invention he will give to the medical fraternity. We stated the object of our visit, whereupon the professor spread upon the table drawings, specifications, models, etc.

"You see," said the professor, "a large number of mines, both in Leadville and the Gunnison, are flooded with water, most of them very valuable pieces of property, to pump this water out, also to keep it out, will cost immense sums of money. The object of my invention is to utilize this very water, making it a medium by which all the silver in the mine can be worked out, without any more digging." We at once became interested, as we knew several of our citizens whose interest in Leadville has become almost a burden, on account of flooded mines.

The professor placed before us the drawings and models, remarking:

"Here is the result of six months' labor. In the first place into each mine several carboys of sulphuric acid is poured, which soon eats away the silver, which mixes with the water, and makes a solution of cyanide of silver. Plates of bees-wax and plumbago are prepared to which are attached one of the poles of the 'Tractor battery,' the other pole is left free, when both are lowered into the mine. The particles of silver soon commence to adhere to the prepared plates, which are soon covered with silver. Every hour or so the plates are raised to the surface, the silver removed and the operation goes on as before—of course"—continued the professor, "all the silver could never be taken out of the water, we therefore pump the water, such as can be spared, and ship it to the east in the coal oil tank cars where the same operation could be continued. By this means the railroads are benefited as these cars have to return to the east empty, and a large amount for freight is saved in the transportation of the silver."

We understand that several Leadville mine speculators have been in Manitou during the past week to obtain the exclusive control of this invention, but the professor says he will soon form a company and give our citizens a chance to subscribe to the stock. The professor was not at all annoyed at the news that he was insane. He merely remarked with a smile, "you know Shakespeare said 'Great wit to madness nearly is allied.'"

Hardly a day passes that we do not hear complaints against the city for leaving obstructions and open excavations in the street. Night before last a gentleman, while on his way home, walked into an unprotected trench on Weber street and narrowly escaped serious injury.

James Martin who it is alleged stole Mr. Austin's sheep last spring and who was arrested at Buffalo Creek several days ago by Deputy Sheriff Dana, was brought up before Justice Bentley yesterday for a hearing. He pleaded not guilty and waived a preliminary examination. In default of \$500 bail he was remanded to jail to await a hearing before the district judge.

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Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

—TO— Citizens, Ranchmen, Tourists, Campers.

And everybody who wants to buy bargains. Read our advertisement, it will pay. Come from the mountains. Come from the cities. Come from the plains.

NOTICE.

It is OUR CUSTOM at this time of year to PREPARE for the receipt of NEW GOODS and to that end we will open on MONDAY, August the first, a great variety of goods at IMMENSE REDUCTIONS and entirely REGARDLESS of what they COST. To add anything is perhaps SUPERFLUOUS and we merely ask you to read the following PARTIAL.

LIST OF REDUCTIONS

Stating that they are PRECISELY as represented:

All of our cloth, linen and mohair suits one-third from regular price. All of our ready-made linen suits one-half from regular price. All of our ready-made walking jackets and coats one-third from regular price. All of our zephyr and Shetland wool shawls one-third from regular price. All of our fine fancy dress goods one-third from regular price. Several lots of Ladies' Gents' and Children's hose one-third from regular price. Several lots of white piques corded, figured and brocade, one-fourth from regular price. Several lots of all wool, plain colored flannel, one-half from regular price. Several lots of black lace lining one-half from regular price.

See the Following Extraordinary Inducements:

A few more standard prints marked from 8 cents down to 5 cents. A few more standard percales marked from 12 1/2 and 15 cents down to 8 cents. A few more fancy dress goods marked from 30 and 35 cents down to 15 cents. A few more fancy dress goods marked from 30 and 35 cents down to 15 cents. A few more printed muslins, beautiful styles, marked from 25 cents down to 15 cents. A few more printed linens, beautiful styles, marked from 15 and 20 cents down to 5 cents. A few more standard ginghams, beautiful styles, marked from 15 cents down to 10 cents. A few more fancy dress by tons marked from 25 and 50 cents down to 10 and 20 cents. A few more beautiful Seersucker stripes marked from 20 cents down to 15 cents. A few more sun bonnets, aprons and childrens waists down one-half price.

We mean to make the month of August a lively one and many, many bargains other than those enumerated will be offered during the month.

FERRIS & JONES,

One door east of Tejon st. on Pike's Peak ave.

G.S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

STOVES, &c.

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

Side-bar, End-spring, Open or Top

BUGGIES.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c.

Wool Sacks, Wool Twine, Sheep Shears, &c.

Tejon Street.

MICA MANUFACTURING CO. PATENTED 1874. AXLE GREASE. Composed of Mica or Isinglass and the BEST and CHEAPEST Lubricant in the world. It is the best because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It is equally as well for Harnesses, Mill Gearing, Thrashing Machines, Corn Shellers, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. Our Price Catalogue of Things Worth Knowing mailed free. MICA MANUFACTURING CO. 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. d 23 6m

IRVING HOWBERT, J. F. HUMPHREY, President. B. F. CROWELL, A. S. WELCH, Vice President. Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Colorado Springs.

CAPITAL \$50,000.

DIRECTORS—IRVING HOWBERT, B. F. CROWELL, JAS. M. SIGAFUS, J. F. HUMPHREY, J. R. WHEELER.

New York Correspondent: Chemical National Bank. Collections Solicited.

Vane, Calvert & Co.'s Paints on Hand

GILES CRISSEY,

DEALER IN CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, Building Paper, Etc.

Office and Yard North Tejon street, corner Bijou, Colorado Springs.

BUSINESS LOCALS

For Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Genuine St. Louis and Milwaukee beer delivered at any part of the town. Address E. Herman Manitou. w b 14 tf.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 118 tf

R. N. CLARK,

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., July 12, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler, Jas. N. Tomlinson has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday, August 15, 1881, before county judge of El Paso county at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 146 and is for the S. 1/2 of the E. 1/4 of the S. 1/4 of section 34, tp. 14, S. of range 71 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Frank Welty, S. P. Faulkner, John Westall and T. Marcott, all of El Paso county, Colorado. w-g-365 JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., July 12, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at the county seat on Saturday August 13, 1881, viz: Remier, Stekens, D. S. No. 5738, for the E. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4, and S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of sec. 34, town 12 S. of range 64 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Isaac Vanderberg, S. Greenway, John Belland William Shinkle, of Eastern, El Paso county, Colorado.

Augustus Pross, D. S. No. 5923, for the E. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4, and S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of sec. 6, tp. 14, S. of range 70 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: A. Anthony, H. B. Hennrich, Robert C. and H. S. Root, of Florissant, El Paso county, Colorado.

Ellen Mann, widow of George W. Mann, deceased, homestead entry No. 686, for the S. W. 1/4 and the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of sec. 6, tp. 14, S. of range 66 W., of 6th P. M., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: H. B. Walker, P. McAlorey, John Pring, and A. B. Tubbs, of Husted, El Paso county, Colorado.

Russell Gates, homestead entry No. 678, for the W. 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 and the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of sec. 6, tp. 14, S. of range 66 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. M. Givens, J. H. Hamblin, James Correy, and J. F. Peabody, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado. w-g-365 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO,

COUNTY OF EL PASO, ss.

In the county court within and for the county of El Paso aforesaid, The E. N. Welch Manufacture Company, by its attorneys, vs. George W. Turney and Harry M. Turney, under the firm name of Turney Bros, defendants.

The people of the State of Colorado send greeting. To George W. Turney and Harry M. Turney, defendants, above named. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the county court of the county of El Paso, at the 10th judicial district of the state of Colorado, to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, if served within this county; if served out of this county, within the said judicial district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiffs on two promissory notes dated November 1880, one of \$200, due three months after date, also for interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the said sum of \$429.60.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county court within and for the said county, at the City of El Paso this 9th day of June, A. D. 1881.

J. E. MCINTYRE, Clerk.

Edgar T. Ensign, Plaintiff's Attorney. w-g-364

Deere, Mansur & Co.'s

FARM MACHINERY

John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and Cultivators. Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

THE PRESIDENT.

He is Pronounced Out of Danger.

His Appetite Better, and He is Generally Stronger.

Various Matters of Interest Outside the State.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 4, 8.30 a. m.—The president continues to improve. He slept during the night, and this morning looks better, and expresses himself cheerfully. Another satisfactory day is anticipated. Pulse 90, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. The next bulletin will be issued this evening, and hereafter the noon bulletin will be dispensed with.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYNOLDS.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 4.—As the morning's bulletin indicated, the president passed another good day without drawback or unpleasant symptoms of any kind. He has taken his nourishment well and showed little fatigue after his dressing and changes of position. The wound is doing well, both in appearance and in character, and in the amount of discharge. At 12.30 p. m. his pulse was 92, temperature 98.4-10, respiration 18. Afternoon rise of temperature came on late and was moderate. At 7 p. m. pulse was 102, temperature 100, respiration 19.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYNOLDS, F. H. HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Executive Mansion, 12.30 p. m.—Doctor Bliss says that the president is having an excellent day. The 12.30 examination has just been made with the following result: Pulse 90, temperature and respiration normal. The patient continues taking increased quantities of nourishment and is daily gaining in strength. At all events unfavorable changes should be discarded unless they have official authenticity. The president's condition at this hour is better than at any time since his injury.

THE PRESIDENT THOUGHT OUT OF DANGER.

A New York Washington special says: Dr. Hamilton in reply to a direct question this morning said: "You may quote me as saying the president will certainly get well. I consider him out of danger." Dr. Hamilton also expressed the opinion that there was no malaria in the patient.

DOWN THE RIVER.

In regard to moving the president from the Executive Mansion, the doctor says nothing could be determined upon as the president was in no condition to move now. He thought, however, that when the proper time arrived a trip down the Potomac would be beneficial and hasten his recovery.

MURDEROUS APACHES.

They are Again on the War Path—Several Innocent People Killed.

SANTA FE, N. M., August 4.—The New Mexican has information partly from military headquarters and partly private that raiding Mesquero Apaches have succeeded in crossing the Rio Grande and are now in the San Mateo mountains. They have been closely pursued by Lieutenant Guilfoyle but have managed to commit several more murders. In their manner of carrying out their fiendish plans they show that the mantle of Victorio has fallen on no unworthy shoulders. On August 1st, a band of them left their main camp in the San Mateo range on a murdering and robbing expedition. They first sighted a miner alone at his work and

MURDERED HIM

before he was aware of their presence, their object being no doubt to secure his grub stake. Two herders soon shared this unfortunate man's fate, and their bodies were robbed and left unburied on the plain. As soon as this news reached San Marcial, which is only about 35 miles distant from the scene of the last killing, a party consisting of twenty-six Americans and ten Mexicans started in pursuit. The Indians got wind of their approach and knowing that they would have to pass through Red Cañon, waited in that desolate spot for their approach. The citizens stopped in the cañon for a lunch, and while eating

WERE SET UPON

by the hostiles, and being taken by surprise they fled. The Indians killed seven, descended from the sides of the cañon and captured all their horses and were off before the party could recover and make head against them. This fight occurred on the second last, and since then nothing has been heard of the Indians. Lieutenant Guilfoyle arrived at Fort Craig on the first after pursuing the reds for fifteen days. He came in to outfit again and by this time is no doubt again in the field.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

Interview with Judge Brennan.

SIOUX CITY, August 4.—John Brennan, late president of the order of United Irishmen, returned this evening and was interviewed by a Journal reporter upon the matter of the infernal machine lately discovered in Liverpool. "Was this matter of sending infernal machines to England," said the reporter, "considered at a meeting of the United Irishmen?"

"No such proposition," replied Judge Brennan, "was ever considered at any public meeting which I attended, and no such proposition was ever adopted at any private meeting I ever attended."

"Was this matter considered at any of the meetings you say it wasn't at the meetings you attended?"

"If such a proposition was discussed at other meetings, I am presumably unacquainted with the doing of the meeting. You must re-

member that I am no longer in the council of the organization."

"Do you think the order took any such action?"

"My thoughts on the subject would be of no more value than anybody else's thoughts. Agents of the Irish revolution may have sent those machines. It is quite as likely that they were sent by agents of the English government."

"Then you would not approve of such actions?"

"I would not approve of any action tending to the destruction of non-combatant's lives, or private property destruction. Of forces and weapons making war on Ireland is another question. Upon that point I would say that if I could invent fires from hell and draw down lightning from heaven, I would fling them in the face of those who are making war on the country. I don't say whether I would include infernal machines."

"Then," said the reporter, "you agree pretty nearly with what Crowe said in a published interview. What do you think of Crowe's statement?"

"I think he never made the statement I know much is false and the remainder probably untrue. Crowe has some purpose in view other than enlightening the public."

"What do you suppose it is?"

"Can't say, but I should suppose probably a joke on the reporter."

"How long since you were connected with the directing of the United Irishmen?"

"Not since about the fifteenth of June. I was president up to that time."

"Are you at liberty to say why you resigned?"

"Yes. I resigned realizing that I am not stuff out of which practical revolutionists are made."

"Then the purpose of the order is revolutionary?"

"Certainly."

"In what methods?"

"As to what the plans and purpose of the organization are, so far I have been permitted to know and I am not at liberty to disclose."

"Is Crowe a representative man in the order and would regard his statement known to be such as truthful?"

"I know of no act of his or any very effective service that entitles him to be remarked as a representative."

MISSISSIPPI BARGES.

The Story of Keene Doubled for Good Reasons.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—The Ledger's special says the report that a powerful New York syndicate has been formed to take control of the entire Mississippi barge system, of which St. Paul and other journals have lately been making so much, I find on inquiry at the proper sources is subject to sundry important qualifications, and when these are duly taken into account there will not be much of a story left.

A friend of Jay Gould, who is in a position to know all about it, says there is really nothing beyond a closer device of James Keene to bear the Gould-Southwestern stocks by creating the impression that a projected barge line will take from the Gould roads all grain carrying business, and thus leave them no earning. Keene is getting rather famous for starting schemes of this character that rarely comes to anything beyond the flimsy of the stock exchange, so as soon as you hear that he has cornered his short contracts on stocks he has lately been hammering depend upon it you will hear no more of that wonderful Mississippi barge scheme. My informant might also have added if he had been so disposed that as soon as Gould has secured enough of English iron for his Southwestern railway enterprises we shall be as likely to hear as little of Gould's barge line.

Gould as heretofore explained has simply contracted to provide English steamers bringing iron to New Orleans with grain and barges. The former will be left to seek the Atlantic seaboard as before the building of railroads and the latter will probably be sold at auction for what they will fetch. Keene himself would not talk on the subject but his broker and business friends do not hesitate to allude to the powerful syndicate story as if the western journals had, as is their wont, make cry out of very little wool.

THE DURANGO EXCURSIONISTS.

Death of One of the Party.

DENVER, August 4.—The Durango excursion train passed Osler, New Mexico, at noon. Ten persons joined the excursion at Colorado Springs and two at Pueblo. Leadville sent the mayor and five aldermen. Six left Del Norte, but on the train near Alamosa Robert G. Bray, late democratic candidate for state auditor, died of hemorrhage at nine last night. W. M. Van Liew returned from Alamosa with the body this morning. The train was reduced to four chair coaches at Antonito. Heavy night rains necessitate slow progress. Four miles east of Toltec the front truck of the second coach jumped the track, causing a slight delay, but no other damage. The train is two hours and forty minutes behind time at Antonito.

Ocean's Terrors.

SOUTH AFRICA, August 4.—The American ship Calcutta, Capt. Smith, from Cebu Philippine Islands, May 3, bound for Boston, was totally wrecked on the coast of Kaffraria on the 3rd of June, and only three of the crew were saved. The Calcutta sailed from Cebu with a cargo of sugar and hemp valued at \$200,000. The vessel and cargo were fully insured.

The Cause of Temperance.

BOSTON, August 4.—The Catholic Total Abstinence National Union, in session here, adopted resolutions approving the splendid work done by the temperance men, women and cadet societies in the country in furtherance of temperance. The clergy and press are heartily thanked for their aid, and a resolution adopted of sympathy with the land reform struggle in Ireland.

Striking Females.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 4.—One hundred and fifty female operatives of the Novelty Rubber company struck for ten per cent increase of salary to-day.

OVER THE OCEANS.

Parliament Discusses the Land Bill.

Gladstone's Transvaal Policy Endorsed.

The Spanish Court Enjoys a Vacation.

LONDON, August 4.—In the house of commons Gladstone gave a confirmation of the news of the signing of the Transvaal convention. Replying to a question by Cowd (radical) as to whether Irish subjects would be leased or granted trial, Gladstone said the government was bound from time to time to consider the circumstances in which they had obtained exceptional power, but his answer, he said, must not be taken as foreshadowing any decision.

Trevelyn, secretary of the admiralty, gave confirmation of the report that two torpedo boats had been built in the United States for the British government.

RESPECTING THE

OPTICAL TRADE WITH JAPAN

and other matters affecting foreign residents, Gladstone said the government had agreed to negotiate a treaty with Japan, and was now in communication with other treaty powers on the subject.

In the house of lords the first amendment to the land bill providing for exclusion from operation of the bill of parts of estates managed on the English plan was adopted without division. The amendment stood in the name of the Duke of Argyll (liberal) as did also the further amendment which was carried, 210 to 67, giving the landlord the right to compensation in case the sale of the holding of which he had fervently bought up tenants right.

LONDON, August 4.—The amendment offered by Earl Denham, conservative, to clause 50, limiting compensation for disturbance to two hundred and fifty pounds, opposed by the government, was carried by 180 to 91. Duke of Argyll voted with the minority. Lord Salisbury's amendment to clause 51, that words "the court" should have reference to interest of tenant and landlord respectively, "be stricken out," was carried by 184 to 68.

LONDON, August 4.—Lord Salisbury proposed to exempt English managed estates from the jurisdiction of the land court for fixing judicial rent was agreed to without a division. The government did not oppose it.

THREATENING SECRETARY POSITION.

In the central criminal court to-day a young Irishman named Hickey, was found guilty of threatening to kill the secretary for Ireland, Forster, unless he released the Irish prisoners and resigned his office. The verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. The counsel for the crown said Forster desired the lightest sentence consistent with justice to be passed upon the prisoner. Sentence was postponed.

GERMAN POLITICIANS EXCITED.

BERLIN, August 4.—It can be stated as a fact that papers are beginning to fear the conservatives may get a majority in the forthcoming election. Negotiations have consequently been opened with various liberal factions for agreement to give their united support in each district to the liberal candidate, who appears to have the greatest chance of being elected. Election of the magistrates in Alsace and Lorraine show the German element has won more influence in many minor places. Even in Metz some German candidates have been successful. The popular agitation here increases as election day approaches, and it is even now evident that Germany has not for many years been the arena of such a fierce and bitter struggle. The reason for this state of affairs is that neither the government nor the other party has any fixed programme, and thus personal attacks are the order of the day.

THE TURF.

Maud S. Trots Against Her Record.

BUFFALO, August 4.—The driving park summaries, class 2:34—

Buckeye..... 1 1 1
Tartan..... 1 1 1
Kittie Wood..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:24; 2:24; 2:22.

Class 2:21—

Piedmont..... 1 1 1
Tartan..... 2 3 3
Voltaire..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:20; 2:22; 2:22.

Class 2:24. Two mile heats:—

Amble..... 1 1
Grey Chief..... 2 2
Wiz..... 3 3
Time, 4:57; 4:53.

Vanderbilt and Pardee arrived at once from Saratoga and soon visited the park. Maud S. was brought on the track previous to the second heat of the 2:21 class and warmed up a little. The spectators greeted her heartily and were eager for a display of her wonderful speed. Owing to a strong wind prevailing the trial was postponed until later in the day. Maud S. at length appeared for trial of speed to wire. Baird gave a nod and word was given. The mare made a fine burst of speed and went to the 3/4 mile in remarkable time, 1:55 1/2. Here she broke badly, and during the time she was off her feet lost so much ground that 3/4 seconds were spent on the last quarter. She made the first quarter in 31 1/2, half 1:04 1/2, three-quarters 1:35 1/2, and passed under the wire in 2:13. In the second heat the wind was very strong, having increased since the mare first appeared on the course. Maud went away

WITH A RUSH

on the first attempt, but all the time the playing of the band caused her to lose her head and break so seriously that Baird turned her back at quarter pole. On the second attempt she went in fine style and went the entire course without a slip. Time, quarter 32 1/2, half 1:05, three-quarters 1:36 1/2, mile 2:10 1/2. The performance elicited the greatest admiration. Maud trotted only two heats by the direction of Vanderbilt, who had to leave at 5 p. m. The wind at the time was very high and it was thought best not to try another heat. By six the wind had subsided and had the mare then come on the track there is little doubt she would have beaten her own record, 2:10 1/2, and won the purse. The famous mare is booked for Rochester, August 11th, under the same conditions. Pools on the first heat were even money. Second heat Maud S. twenty dollars, time thirty dollars.

A ROYAL VACATION.

The Spanish Court Enjoys a Holiday.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A special from Madrid says King Alfonso, with Queen Christina and the rest of the royal family, leave La Granja Saturday for the province of San Lander. The royal family will return to Madrid about the end of this month, and early in September they will receive a visit from the king of Portugal, who with King Alfonso

is to inaugurate new railway lines between the two kingdoms in the valley of the Donro. The Infanta Eulalia will shortly be married to an Austrian arch-duke, brother of Queen Christina. Princess Eulalia is barely seventeen. Her betrothed is still beardless. The young people fell in love with each other during the recent visit of the arch-duke to La Granja. The wedding will probably take place in Madrid in December.

TEAPOT TEMPEST.

Not a Serious Quarrel.

TORONTO, Ont., August 4.—The Canadian government papers say regarding the story that Canada was using United States mail bags, that it is equally that the United States are using Canadian pouches, though the balance trade is probably against the United States. The matter is somewhat trivial for international excitement and will speedily be adjusted. The papers intimate that the United States postal authorities have been vernal in the matter.

Colonel Thompson, superintendent of the railway mail service, says positively that the postmaster at Montreal, Canada, is mistaken in saying that the United States use Canadian bags, and that the use of each other's mail bags by the governments is reciprocal. Col. Thompson says the government does not use any Canadian mail bags in transporting domestic mails. He has telegraphed to the postmaster at Detroit and New York, asking them if they ever use Canadian bags in sending through the United States, and is confident they will reply that they do not. Thompson says Canada uses only bags, but we don't see them.

A RACE POSTPONED.

A Stake Holder Decamps.

DENVER, Col., August 4.—The hundred yard foot race between Charles Pendergast, of Hooks No. 2, and W. J. Riley, of Georgetown, did not come off this afternoon on account of the stake holder decamping with the cash. Harry White was chosen as stake holder, but he had to leave and choose John H. Lehman, the well-known horseman, as substitute. Stakes amounting to \$1,000 were placed in Lehman's hands to-day at noon. He went to the fair grounds at 4 o'clock and remained until the runners were about ready to be called out, when he disappeared. It is said he is in the city and detectives are on his track. Betting was two to one in favor of Pendergast, and a large amount of pools were sold.

MAINE POLITICS.

A Democratic Convention Held Yesterday.

LEWISTON, Me., August 4.—At the second congressional district democratic convention, after temporary organization, Governor Garcelon made a speech advising the endorsement of Washington Gilbert, Greenback candidate. He had pledged Gilbert if the greenbackers assisted the republicans in the organization of the house he would resign. The convention refused to adopt either course and after permanent organization Franklin Reed was nominated by acclamation. Resolutions endorsing the Cincinnati platform, the administration of Governor Plaisant and executing the attempt to assassinate President Garfield, were adopted.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The treasury department to-day purchased 10,000 ounces fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans mints.

INFECTED VESSELS.

Advices from Havana report sailing vessels out on long voyages and now in port are becoming infected with yellow fever and the United States quarantine officers it is said can not be too careful in examining vessels from Havana.

A GOOD VACATION.

The French government having invited our government to send some officers to witness the autumn manoeuvres, the secretary of war designated Major-General John M. Schofield, Lieutenant Colonel S. Lamotte and Capt. J. Chester.

Comments on Bradlaugh.

LONDON, August 4.—The Morning Post charges Bradlaugh with having appealed to the street rabble from the decision of the house of commons, and recommends Gladstone to put his foot resolutely down on such insolence and vulgarity.

The Times commenting on the same topic declares that the house of commons has chosen a false position, and it is the duty of the government members to plainly and frankly declare whether they will introduce a parliamentary oath bill as early as possible at the next session of parliament. In the event of doing so Bradlaugh will, it is understood, refrain in the meanwhile from pressing his claim of admission to the house.

Prohibition a Disfavor.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 4.—Election returns are all one way. It is impossible to estimate the majority, but the state has gone overwhelmingly against prohibition. As far as heard from there is not a single county carried by the prohibitionists.

HALEIGH, N. C., August 4.—The election passed quietly. Towns where prohibition strength was conceded have all given, as has heard from, heavy anti-prohibition majority. The vote was light. The negroes voted solidly for republicans, leaders who had pronounced against prohibition. The majority against the measure will be large, perhaps 40,000.

Arrested for Two Crimes.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Tribune's Lakewood, N. J., special says: Thos Marvin, who married and deserted a young lady of Richmond, last month, is identified as the A. L. Marvin who on July 16th married a young widow of Lakewood and shortly after abandoned her. On Tuesday a telegram was received from the Richmond chief of police accurately describing the Lakewood man and saying that he heard his arrest was desired. The telegram removes all doubts as to the identity of Marvin and Albert L. Marvin, consequently he is now wanted in Richmond for forgery and in New Jersey for bigamy.

Cereals in Prussia.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Consul General Brennan has forwarded to the department of state an official table showing an estimate of the harvest for Prussia up to the end of June 1881, compiled by the heads of the several districts for the Prussian minister of Agriculture. The table comprises substantially the agricultural harvest of the German Empire. The average harvest here is recorded 100—as follows: Wheat 80, Rye 77, barley 89, oats 89, leguminous plants 83, potatoes 95, rape seed 70, clover 68, meadow hay 69.

Holiday in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Brooklyn is having a holiday to-day, postponed from the 4th on account of the president's condition. Buildings are gaily draped. Public offices closed. Fireworks be let off to-night.

Pleasure Battles Not Always Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—A dispatch from Grass Valley says the First artillery battalion, N. G. C. in camp near there had a sham battle to-day. In a bygone charge to take a fort the militia became excited and before the struggle was over several commissioned officers and between twenty and thirty men were more or less wounded by the bayonets, powder and butts of the guns. None were seriously hurt however.

Irish Writs.

DUBLIN, August 4.—The land court granted application for the liberty of substitute service of writs in different parts of county Limerick on the ground that the service could not be effected in the usual way owing to the state of the country. The facts were stated showing the ill usage the process servers received and the danger of life any one had who persisted in his efforts to effect a legal service.

Democratic Convention in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., August 4.—The democratic convention was held to-day. After half an hour's recess several delegates, reporters and committees were formed. There was then another recess. Reassembling the committee of permanent organization made a report, and at this afternoon 5. Babcock was made president. Adjourned till 8 o'clock.

Afghanistan Quiet.

LONDON, August 4.—The viceroy of India telegraphs the Indian office as follows: The news from Candahar states that the country is quiet, and the report from Jalala that nineteen Russians and others had been killed by Afghans here. A yob Khan's arrival in Candahar is untrue.

Mississippi State Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., August 4.—The democratic state convention adjourned last night after the first ballot. Ten ballots have been taken to-day without a definite result. The last ballot stood, Stone 106, Barksdale 93, Fentimston 23, Calhoun 18. There is evidently a deadlock.

The Pope Speaks.

ROME, August 4.—The Pope to-day held a secret council. Twenty-two cardinals were present. The Pope referred to the recent disturbance, and declared disturbances proved that the Year of Christ enjoyed neither liberty nor safety in Rome. He was however prepared to confront the dangers of the future.

Minister Morton Presented.

PARIS, August 4.—Morton, the newly appointed United States minister to France, was presented to Mr. St. Hilaire, the French minister of foreign affairs, yesterday. Morton and General Noyes, the retiring minister, will have an audience with President Grevy tomorrow when they will present credentials and letters of recall respectively.

Death of a General's Wife.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Aleck McDowell McCook died here last night. She was brought here recently by the general, quite prostrated from her mother's death bed at Dayton, Ohio, in hopes that the change of climate would benefit her. The general is colonel of the 6th infantry ordered to Fort Douglas to relieve the 14th.

Persecuting the Jews.

BERLIN, August 4.—Renewed attacks by mobs on the shops and synagogues of the Jews are reported in various places. At Pomerania some shops were wrecked. The mobs were dispersed by the police.

An Election Ordered.

BERLIN, August 4.—The authorities of the different provinces ordered an election of members to the Reichstag at the end of September.

Prohibition Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., August 4.—The state prohibition convention met to-day.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, August 4.

Silver bars, 1.11 1/2.
Money, easy.
Governments quiet.
Stocks closed work.

The following are the quotations:

BONDS.
United States 4's, 110 1/2 Northern Pacific, 104 1/2
" 4's, 114 1/2 Kansas Pacific, 100 1/2
" 4's, 102 1/2 K. P. (Denver div.), 113 1/2
" 4's, 103 1/2 Denver & Rio G. div., 106 1/2
Union Pacific, 118
Central Pacific, 100 1/2

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific, 120 1/2 Hamilton & St. Joe, 93
Central Pacific, 100 1/2 Lake Shore, 104 1/2
Northern Pacific, 100 1/2 Jersey Central, 104 1/2
Kansas Pacific, 100 1/2 K. & N. Y., 104 1/2
New York Central, 104 1/2 Ohio & Mississippi, 104 1/2
Erie, 104 1/2 C. & P. R. I. & P., 104 1/2
C. & N. W., 104 1/2 Michigan Central, 104 1/2
C. M. & ST. P., 104 1/2 L. & N., 104 1/2
D. & R. G., 104 1/2 Canada Southern, 104 1/2
Wabash, 104 1/2 Panama (offered), 104 1/2
W. & P. & Co. Ex., 104 1/2
W. U. Tel. Co., 80 1/2 Am. Ex. Co., 89 1/2
Am. Union Tel. Co., 55
A. & P. Tel., 55
C. & I. Co., 55

MINING STOCKS.

Amie, 62 Hukill, 66
Bollie, 68 Hibernia, 61
Boulder Co., 25 Hortsens, 27
Big Pittsburg, 215 Little Chief, 20
Bald Mountain, 60 Highland Chief, 39
Bessemer, 60 Iron Silver, 39
Breese, 60 Little Pittsburg, 250
Bull Pittsburg, 100 Red Elephant, 20
Can. Virginia, 185 Leadville Co., 150
Coebank, 250 Montpelier (bid), 2 3/4
Chrysolite, 120 New Lead Creek, 50
Cherokee, 120 Nevada, 35
Dunkin, 60 Ontario, 37 1/2
Dunderberg, 60 Quebec Silver, 37 1/2
Europa, 60 Robinson, 35 1/2
Frederick, 24 Red Elephant, 20
Green Mountain, 59 Silver Cliff, 45
Gold Strike, 26 Silver Nugget, 45
Glenside, 150 Sutor, 45
Climax, 48

There is but a single democrat on the supreme court bench.

Would Colonel Ingersoll be refused admission to congress because he is an atheist?

A clipping in another column shows that there is some rivalry between South Pueblo and Pueblo for the capital site. It is a question that should be decided before the contest begins.

The Pueblo Chieftain says that Denver ought to be satisfied with the fish hatching, as it "is one of the most important institutions of the age, and Denver has long felt the need of some kind of a factory that would supply her citizens with a little brain power."

Temperance agitation is decidedly active in the south. A temperance petition six hundred feet long with thirty thousand signatures was presented to the Georgia legislature a few days ago. There is also an equally strong movement of the same kind in Missouri and Arkansas.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE WITH PATRONAGE.

The letter of Senator Dawes on congressional interference with patronage has called forth considerable discussion. He thinks it would be stopped if all congressmen should decline to sign any recommendations for appointment to office. But this is not practicable, even if all congressmen should agree to it. It is not founded on principles which are recognized in our social relations. If a friend of a congressman were to ask for a recommendation for a position in a mercantile house which he was competent to fill, the congressman should recommend him to that position and use any proper influence to secure for him that position. Not to do this would be in the ordinary course of life. Every man requires some favors of his friends, and should not decline to render services in return. Now if an applicant for a federal position chooses to ask a friend, who is a congressman and who knows he is qualified for the position, to recommend him, we do not see why he should decline. The position of congressman should not place one above the ordinary courtesies of society. But the evil is in indiscriminate recommendations. Every congressman is expected to vouch for the character of applicants for office in his district. The congressman, however, is under obligation to use the same discrimination in these recommendations that he does in his other

Does the Times defend the assessment of the city as much as it did?

Denver could afford to spend \$100,000 to move the location of the capital this fall.

—Denver Advertiser.

Do you presume this is to be used in controlling the vote?

possibly the splendid showing the Arapahoe assessment gives for money and influence is intended for the consideration of the ruling vote. The bank balances would be a very influential argument.

The Pueblo News warbles as follows:

"There's a city the people call Denver, And for the capitol they'll send for, She'll 'kick' and she'll 'plead,' But the people'll 'ne'er' heed— They'll sit upon beautiful Denver."

The Leadville Democrat thinks that Chief

Ellert would make a good successor to Mayor Teller. As Governor Ellert could defeat Routt in the convention of 1876, it is difficult to imagine where his strength can come from.

The Leadville Herald speaks as though England was to have a protective tariff. Will the Herald please state what industries in England would be helped by protection, and what effect this protection would have on the foreign trade?

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has made the following very frank admission regarding Mr. Conkling: "Mr. Conkling cannot blame his friends for his defeat; he put them in a very awkward attitude by resigning, and they have adhered to him with singular steadfastness throughout the whole struggle which he forced upon them."

One of the significant things about the meeting of the board of trade of Denver to consider the capital question, was the talk about the floating vote. The Democrat estimates that it will take \$1,000,000 to absolutely control it. As \$200 were subscribed, there now remains \$800,000 to be raised. This is about three times the amount of money and credits held in Denver in 1880.

The Pueblo Chieftain speaks of our tournament track as follows: "The tournament track is now finished at the Springs. It is 1,075 feet in length, and has a grade toward the finish of eight feet to the 1,000. The finance committee are through with their work, while the other committees are 'rustling' like Trojans. The landlords at the Springs are confident of accommodating comfortably all who apply, but to make assurance doubly sure, the city hall and several large rooms are provided with beds."

The Leadville Democrat gives the following pleasant notice of Colorado Springs as a candidate for the capital:

Colorado Springs is central and beautifully situated, with plenty of room to spread out in and grow. Its nearness to Manitou, with its wonderful mineral springs, and the Garden of the Gods; the enchanting sublimity and variety of the scenery in its immediate vicinity; the uniform salubrity of its climate; its all seasons, the home-like comfort of its dwellings, the superior morality, thrift, intelligence and culture of its citizens, all conspire to make it preeminently worthy of the choicest gifts the state can bestow.

The Tribune has dealt Governor Evans some very severe blows in the past few weeks, but we consider the action of the commissioners of Arapahoe county in raising his assessment from \$20,000 on one item to \$370,000, the severest blow yet given him. We understand that he is not guilty of perjury, however, as he induced an agent to do the swearing for him. The assessment last year made no return whatever for stocks. This year's assessment was more honest, but was only two twenty-sevenths of what the commissioners thought it should be. That a public man should so dishonestly avoid paying his just proportion of expenses of his state and yet retain an influential standing in his community, does not speak well for public morals.

It is not generally known that Carlyle was disappointed in his early affections before he met his June. Miss Margaret Gordon dismissed him some years before in the following sisterly manner:

"And now, my dear friend, a long adieu; one adieu, and as a parting one consider, value it. Cultivate the milder dispositions of your heart. Subdue the more extravagant visions of the brain. In time your abilities must be known. Among your acquaintance they are already held with wonder and delight. By those whose opinion will be valuable, they hereafter will be appreciated. Genius will render you great. My virtue render you beloved. Remove the awful distance between you and ordinary men by kind and gentle manners. Deal gently with their inferiority, and be convinced they will respect you as much and like you more. Why conceal the real goodness that flows in your heart? I have ventured this counsel from an anxiety for your welfare, and I would enforce it with all the earnestness of the most sincere friendship. Let your light shine before men, and think them not unworthy the trouble. This exercise will prove its own reward. It must be a pleasing thing to live in the affections of others. Again adieu. Pardon the freedom I have used, and when you think of me be it as of a kind sister, to whom your happiness will always yield delight, and your griefs sorrow. Yours, with esteem and regard, M."

"I give you not my address because I dare not promise to see you."

THE ARAPAHOE ASSESSMENT.

The GAZETTE can congratulate itself on the result of its agitation of the fraudulent assessment in Arapahoe county last winter. It finally led to the appointment of a committee of investigation on the part of the legislature which made an able, exhaustive report, containing such a powerful array of facts that the unprejudiced reader of it could not help coming to the conclusion that the assessment was fraudulent and unjust throughout.

The Denver papers quietly sneered at the report, but they feared its result. The Arapahoe board of commissioners were inspired to do their whole duty this time, though stoutly protesting last winter that the assessment of 1880 was fair and just as compared with the rest of the state. We claimed that the investigation might not correct any injustice in the past, but might prevent its repetition in the future. Our predictions are fulfilled. The

value of personal property is about doubled. A distinguished railroad man, who gave in less than \$3,000 a year ago for all his personal property, has had his assessment on one item of personal property raised \$350,000. Merchants have had the valuation on their stock of goods raised, in some instances, \$100,000. The entire increase is about \$3,000,000.

It is a good proverb which says "give the devil his due." Fair play demands this. We will therefore admit that there has been an effort on the part of the county officers of Arapahoe to have a just assessment. We can not allow any credit for this, however, because these same county officers with the exception of Commissioner Londoner defended the justice of the assessment a year ago. So committed were they to this assessment that we doubt that the assessment would have been changed on the score of consistency, had it not been for Commissioner Londoner. If their assessment was just a year ago, the assessment this year must be an over-assessment. The commissioners and assessor certainly were wrong a year ago, or are wrong now. But from this category we must except Mr. Londoner, who denounced as strongly as any one, the fraudulent assessment of 1880 and pledged his word to do what he could for honesty and fairness this year. He has evidently done so. This year Arapahoe will largely increase her assessment and pay proportionately more of the state taxes. This will reduce the proportion of other counties and greatly relieve some of our sorely taxed counties.

Manitou's Success.

Leadville Herald.

The Manitou hotels, although having double the capacity of any previous year, are said to be crowded and have been for the entire season. The Saratoga of Colorado is not only becoming popular for the citizens of our own state, but eastern people and Europeans are making it a favorite summer resort.

Denver's Strong Claim.

Denver Tribune.

The claim is made that Denver is a bad place for the capital, because it offers unusual advantages for intemperance. This is not a good claim. The average legislator has a very small head, and if this city can, more than any other place, furnish the means for enlarging it, it is evidently the proper place for the capital.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Destructive Conflagration in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—A Truckee dispatch says: A fire broke out last night in a dance house on Hibboom street, which raged throughout the night and is still burning. Though now under control, it has destroyed every business house in town, except three, and many residences. Loss estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Among the heaviest losers are P. Sheridan \$12,000.

N. E. Burkhalter & Co., \$12,000.

J. E. Adolph \$31,000.

J. Rahell \$10,000.

J. G. Lounsbury & Co., \$25,000.

H. Johnson \$12,000.

W. H. Ward, \$15,000.

H. Davis, \$10,000.

S. McKay, \$20,000.

G. W. Harrison, \$10,000.

Odd Fellows' Hall, \$10,000.

The remainder of the town was saved with much difficulty. Commandable pluck is shown, and rebuilding is already begun. The new town will be of a more substantial construction than that destroyed. Insurance will probably aggregate a third of the loss. All the dead monde are houseless and the prevailing opinion of the losers is to allow them to remain so with the alternative of seeking other localities.

The charred bones of some person unknown were found in the debris of the fire, but other than this no loss of life is reported. Front street is filled with temporary buildings. Carpenters from Reno and neighboring towns have come to labor and none are turned away. Tramps have flocked to the place in large numbers.

PARLIAMENT PUZZLED.

Bradlaugh on the Rampage.

He Attempts to Enter the House of Commons and is Forcefully Ejected.

The People Cheer and the Members Talk.

EXCITING SCENES.

LONDON, August 3.—In the house of commons Bradlaugh raised a question of privilege that the resolution of the house in regard to Bradlaugh only excluded him from the house, and he moved that the officials in holding him in the lobby were exceeding their authority.

The speaker replied that he considered it his duty to order Bradlaugh's removal, and added, "The door is closed."

The cheers of the crowd outside were audible inside the house.

Gladstone supported the speaker, and said that Bradlaugh's motion was untenable.

After his first repulse Bradlaugh remained some time standing in the Palace yard with his arms folded and his policemen in front of him, barring his way to the house. Gladstone declared that Bradlaugh must now be treated as having no more right to enter the house.

TILAN A STRANGEIL.

Northcote endorsed Gladstone's view. While Sir Milford Lawson was speaking against the illegal conduct of the house, Bradlaugh, who had evaded the police, endeavored to force an entrance, but was seized by messengers and dragged from the doors, when he was taken in charge by six police, still resisting strenuously. His coat was torn in the struggle.

The speaker ruled the motion of Sir Milford Lawson for rescinding the former resolution against the admission of Bradlaugh irrelevant and clandestine. After Bradlaugh and Cowan had spoken in favor of Bradlaugh, Right Honorable John Bright described how Bradlaugh was brought down to the palace yard in

A FAINTING CONDITION.

He thought such a scene unprecedented. He has appealed to the opposition to reconsider their former decision so as to extricate themselves from the present difficulties. He was called to order for irrelevancy. Lord John Manners said that Bright's attitude was calculated to encourage Bradlaugh who had necessitated his forcible removal by attempting to force an entrance. The amendment to Bradlaugh's motion declaring the house's action the conduct of the speaker and officials under his orders was accepted by Gladstone and Northcote and was passed. A number of liberal members left the house before the vote was taken amidst ironical cheers. Bradlaugh, after expulsion, went to Bow street for a summons against the police.

The summons were refused by the magistrate, who advised him to prepare information in reference to the summons desired for assault.

The amendment to the Bradlaugh motion passed—191 to 9. The minority was composed of Bignall, Emigau, Cowan, Earle, Bradlaugh, Besset, and Sumner. Tellers, Bradlaugh and Ashton. W. D. Dike. Among the liberals who abstained from voting were Bright and Sir Charles Dike. Mrs. Annie Besset and two daughters of Bradlaugh, were present in Westminster hall. Two hundred extra policemen were on duty. The statement that the removal of Bradlaugh on his attempting to enter the house

WAS EFFECTED QUIETLY.

appears to be an error. He made the attempt soon after the business of the house commenced. He informed Erskine, deputy sergeant at arms, that he was mandated by his constituents and would not yield to anything illegal. Upon Erskine putting out his hand to prevent his passage, Bradlaugh pushed him and he was immediately seized by the usher with whom he grappled fiercely, shouting "if anyone dares hinder me." He was hustled down a staircase, grappling with the police and the ushers, but no blows were struck. He was ghastly pale when he appeared in the palace yard and was still struggling with the police and almost fainting. A glass of water was brought and his face washed. He threatened to come to the house again with such force that the police was compelled to arrest him. The police cleared the palace yard at 12:30 p. m.

BRADLAUGH CHEERED.

LONDON, August 3.—An immense crowd to-day cheered Bradlaugh when he entered the palace yard of Westminster hall. On Bradlaugh's attempting to enter the house he was quietly removed from the lobby and escorted by the police into the yard where he stood conversing with a friend.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A London dispatch says: At a quarter to twelve sounds of distant cheers made themselves faintly heard, and murmur ran through the crowd of assembled members or parliament. "He has come." Almost immediately Bradlaugh appeared, coming through the entrance reserved for members. He looked pale and evidently suffered from suppressed excitement. His lugubrious black dress heightened the effect of his pallor and it was frequently remarked that he looked like an animated corpse. Bradlaugh welcomed his colleague and took the opportunity of the short delay before the proceedings could begin, to hold a consultation about the tactics to be pursued. The rumor ran through the lobby that Bradlaugh meant to use violence to obtain entrance and resist removal. This heightened the interest and when the speaker passed to prayers scarcely an honorable member followed. At the door of the house stood two deputy sergeants at arms, Erskine and Gasset, Jr., flanked on either side by members, policemen picked for great bodily strength, a number of atheist conservative members also stood close to the door only too anxious to distinguish themselves as volunteers in suppressing the atheist. The defending force looked quite nervous, and closed up their ranks when the speaker passed through. The member for Northampton showed a disposition to break through the ranks with a sudden rush. It was with a feeling of relief to all when it was announced "the speaker is in the chair," which told that business had begun, and the moment for action had arrived. Involuntarily all eyes were turned toward Bradlaugh, and without a word being spoken a lane was opened to let him pass through the crowd which interposed between him and the doors of the house.

WITH A STRAIGHT STUNDE

the number from Northampton made directly for the door, and so eager were the members to see all that should occur a rush occurred which nearly pushed him with the deputy sergeant-at-arms into the sacred precincts.

Erskine, however, barred the way, and informed Bradlaugh that by the speaker's orders he was obliged to forbid him to pass. A

short parley ensued in low tones, being quite inaudible, owing to the buzz of excited comment. Suddenly Bradlaugh seized Erskine and attempted to push him aside. Immediately the member from Northampton was seized by other deputy sergeants-at-arms and a number of policemen who proceeded to drag him across the lobby toward the member's entrance. He struggled violently and a painful scene ensued. He was half pulled and half shoved through the door by sheer force, followed by hundreds of members, principally conservatives. Many of them indulged in

ENTRANCING JIBES

at the scene which will be remembered with pain and sorrow as long as the history of parliament is recalled to mind. Down the broad stairway, struggling all the way with might and main at the risk of breaking his own and his captors' necks was the member from Northampton dragged until the outer door of the palace yard was reached. Then the doors were swung to and the expelled member was released from the grip of his assailants.

THE LAND LEAGUE'S EFFORTS.

The London Times says in a leading article that the National Land League convention, announced to be held in Dublin on the 15th of September, is obviously intended to prevent the land bill from having a tranquilizing effect. This is no doubt, a desperate effort of the league to prolong its active existence to ruin the country. The agitator's aim is to defeat the settlement of the relations between landlords and tenants by a new tribunal, and it will be necessary for the government to make it clear that they intend to support the decisions of the land court.

OFF FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, August 3.—Lord Playfair, deputy speaker of the house of commons, will sail on the 18th for the United States should parliament be then prorogued.

DISSATISFIED CHIEFS.

Gov. Sir Percival Robinson, high commissioner for South Africa explained provisions proposed in the convention with the Boers to a large meeting of native chiefs. They were very dissatisfied and expressed a determination to fight Boers if necessary.

A FOOLISH ADVENTURE.

LONDON, August 3.—The Dory "Little Western" from London, June 14, for New York, was spoken in latitude 43 north, and longitude 36 west, by steamer Doughty, which arrived at Southampton yesterday. She wanted no assistance, although her main boom was broken, and the crew said she was leaking at the rate of four inches an hour.

The New Reservation.

DENVER, August 3.—Otto Mears, of the Ute Indian commission, arrived in the city today enroute to the new Ute reservation on the White and Green rivers in Utah. At Salt Lake he will be joined by Commissioner Russell and the two will proceed to the reservation under an escort furnished by Gen. Crook. The object of the trip is mainly to arrange matters at the reservation for the reception of its occupants, the first week being the erection of agency buildings. Under the present arrangements Major Berry will continue as agent. It will be the duty of the agent to furnish required tools and agricultural implements. Mears says the removal will take place without doubt in four weeks and the Indians will likely go peacefully. They were notified three weeks ago that

THEIR REMOVAL.

would take place within two months. They said they would go but have very little to say. Six hundred troops under General McKenzie will escort them via the old Ute trail to the new reservation. Very little preparation is required and the Uncompaghres can move at short notice.

For the present the southern Utes, belonging to that portion of the reservation in La Plata county, can not be moved, but Mears thinks that after the others are gone they will be anxious to follow. The total number of Indians to be settled on the new reservation is about twenty-seven hundred including Uncompaghres, Uintahs and White River Utes. When once out of the state Colorado will

NOT LIKELY BE BOTHERED

with them as there is a dry desert fifty miles wide between their new home and Colorado, and if this should not prove to be a sufficient barrier, the troops stationed on the reservation will be sufficient to guard them. Their new lands Mears says, are superior to any lands in Uncompaghre reservation and contain plenty of fish and game. Bids for agency supplies etc. will in the future be sent to Salt Lake.

TWO MEN INJURED.

Serious Accident on the South Park Road.

DENVER, August 3.—Another serious accident occurred on the South Park road about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Deans, about twenty miles up the cañon. At that hour two freight trains were following each other up the cañon, but a short distance intervening between them, when, for some unaccountable reason, the first train came to a halt, and the engineer of the rear train, not receiving the proper signal, ran his engine into the cars ahead of him.

The force of the collision was so great that three cars were crushed and thrown from the track, while the engineer was thrown violently forward and severely injured; another man in the caboose of the first train also suffering considerably, his escape from death being almost miraculous.

Immediately after the accident a telegram was sent from Deans to the officials of the road in this city, and steps were at once taken to repair the damage done and make the injured men as comfortable as possible. A wrecking train was sent to the scene to clear away the debris, and a train of passenger coaches was also dispatched in order that the passengers on the train from Leadville would be delayed as little as possible. The track was in an impossible condition and a transfer of baggage, mails and passengers was found necessary.

The wounded men were placed on the relief train and brought to this city, being taken to their residences, where surgical examinations were made. It was found that while both had been severely hurt neither were in danger of losing their lives. Their injuries consisted of a few broken bones and numerous bruises, none of which could possibly be fatal in their consequences.

As yet no one has been blamed for the affair, although the proper authorities will look into the matter and see to it that those at fault receive their dues.

TOURNAMENT.

Preparing for the Coming Contest.

List of Prizes and Other Notes of Interest.

On next Tuesday and Wednesday, August 9th and 10th, the annual state firemen's tournament will take place in this city. The committee having the matter in charge report that all arrangements have been perfected, and the indications are that it will be one of the best attended and most successful tournaments ever held in the state. Probably not as many hose teams will be entered as there were last year at Denver, owing to the fact that several of the Denver organizations, which heretofore always took an active interest in annual state gatherings, have disbanded. In the past fully five teams have been entered at the state tournaments from Denver, but this year only two companies will be represented. All of the other cities in the state will send their usual delegations. So far as can be learned at the present time about fifteen companies will be in attendance.

THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Hooks No. 3, of Denver.

J. B. McAuley Hose company, No. 1 of Silver Cliff.

J. F. Humphrey Hose company No. 2, of Leadville.

J. T. Clark Hose company No. 3, of Cheyenne.

Hose No. 4, of Denver.

H. A. W. Tabor Hose company No. 5, of Denver.

Excelsior Hose company No. 1, of Golden.

S. B. Orman Hose company No. 1, South Pueblo.

J. M. Richardson Hose company No. 1, of Pueblo.

J. E. Bates Hose company No. 3, of Denver.

R. T. Ingals Hose company No. 2, of Silver Cliff.

Matt Franco Hose company No. 1, Colorado Springs.

W. S. Jackson Hose company No. 3, of Colorado Springs.

J. M. Sigafus Hose company No. 4, Colorado Springs.

TOURNAMENT NOTES.

Hunt's band will furnish the music.

From 15 to 20 teams will be in attendance.

Hooks 2, of Denver, are expected on Sunday.

Armory Hall will be thrown open for association meetings.

Barrels filled with ice water will be placed along the track during the races.

Hooks No. 2 of Denver are entered for the free-for-all speed test of 600 feet.

Chief Pixley will be marshal of the day, and will be assisted by Sheriff Smith.

The sale of privileges for lemonade stands will take place at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

If Leadville has use for a hundred tickets or over the Rio Grande will furnish a special train.

The chances are that the record for 600 feet—twenty-three and one-half—will not be lowered in this city.

The grand stand will be thirty feet long and five seats high, and will be located in the vicinity of the plug.

Hook and Ladder team No. 2 of Denver will leave there on Sunday morning on the regular train, arriving here at 11:35 a. m.

The order of the day for next Tuesday will bring the hook-and-ladder test at nine o'clock in the morning. The wet hose test will follow.

Court House Hall will be filled with mattresses and blankets for the accommodation of those who are unsuccessful in finding better quarters.

The J. M. Sigafus Hose company have concluded to enter a team at the tournament. Their new uniforms were completed yesterday, and we must say that they are very nobby.

In addition to the prizes mentioned elsewhere, Mr. W. A. Caswell, of Breckenridge, Colo., offers a nickel plated spray nozzle, and the citizens of Manitou a handsome silver plated trumpet.

"Chief Engineer Pixley was in the city yesterday looking for a pressure gauge. Temperature and respiration normal. At last accounts he was sleeping well." So says the Denver News of yesterday.

The same general rules governing the wet test apply to the dry hose test. The pipe coupling and hydrant connection must have three full turns, time to be called when pipeman drops pipe into the hands of the judge.

The exercises will terminate Wednesday evening with the annual election and the annual ball. The programme begins Monday evening at 4:30 o'clock, with the meeting of the state association for business and discussion.

Wednesday's programme will be devoted to speed. It will begin with the hook and ladder straight-away, to be followed by the dry test for hose, the 1,000 foot race for individual runners, and the free-for-all straight-away, in which no teams will be barred.

The Denver News says that "the Colorado Springs teams are largely made up of young men to whom experience in running is limited to one year. They are gentlemanly, accommodating and sociable, and will do all in their power to make the firemen feel thoroughly at home."

Admission inside the ropes on the tournament track will be strictly confined to the board of control, the board of judges, the time keepers, the police on duty, and the team "on deck." This rule may be unpleasant to the few, but it is absolutely needed for the comfort of the many and the safety and success of the runners. It takes "sand" to enforce it two days in succession.

The attention of team captains is called to general tournament rules 12, 19, 20 and 23. The board of control has no desire for more "kicking," but will, in justice to itself and for the good of the association in general, insist upon a rigid enforcement of the rules pointed out. This does not mean that the members of the board will prove the allegations that protests may contain. Their decisions will depend upon the evidence submitted in each particular case.

Speaking of the tournament the Leadville Democrat says: "The Humphrey hose running team ran for positions yesterday afternoon with the following result: Tibbits and Hunter in the lead, Clark and Allen second, Collins and Scott third, Hans and Dodge fourth, Louie Scholes plugman, assisted by Conley, Matt McMill pipemen. The boys in a practice run yesterday afternoon made a score of 37½, but they will have to do better work than this to make a creditable showing at the tournament. It is rumored that the association proposes to file some objection to the Leadville and Denver teams upon the grounds that they have employed professional runners for the occasion. There is not a runner on either the Humphrey's or Tabor's of this city whose membership does not date months back, and the department has not been guilty of any such unfairness in the organization of their team."

TOURNAMENT PRIZES—WET TEST.

First.....\$100 in gold

Second.....50 "

Third.....25 "

DRY TEST.

First.....\$100 in gold

Second.....50 "

Third.....25 "

HOOK AND LADDER.

First.....\$100 in gold

Second.....50 "

Third.....25 "

STRAIGHTAWAY.

The distance for the Hook and Ladder straightaway race is 600 feet carrying at least one ladder. The prizes in this test are:

First.....\$100 in gold

Second.....50 "

Third.....25 "

FOOT RACES.

Each team taking part in the tournament will be allowed to enter one of its members. Distance 1,000 feet.

First prize.....\$50 in gold

Second prize.....25 "

Third prize.....10 "

RIO GRANDE RATES.

Denver don't know which is the choice. Bad for Denver.

Secretary Blaine now carries a good-sized club for a walking-stick.

Lorillard, the best tobacco man of the United States, has won sixteen races.

Ex-Senator Roseo Conkling is to this country what the sublime porte is to Europe.

Dr. Tauner has settled at Corry, Pennsylvania. His lunch will not cost him much.

The capital goes to the most attractive place. Score no end votes for Colorado Springs.

The Fairplay Flume expresses great satisfaction in the Denver & Rio Grande extension up Ute Pass.

Yesterday morning many of Colorado's morning papers made a feeble attempt to imitate the Police Gazette.

If Belford goes into the greenback party, it will make a break in the alleged Pickin-Belford-Ward combination.

The Union Pacific is not likely to build a road by proxy to Pueblo. If it wants such a road it must be built openly.

The Chronicle came out Friday afternoon as an illustrated paper. As a work of art, "The One Price" Sands, Pelton & Co.'s outline drawings took the cake.

The Denver News says that the tax on personal property in Arapahoe county, which was estimated by the county commissioners yesterday, shows an increase of \$3,000,000 over last year.

The colored people celebrated one of their anniversaries yesterday not only in Denver but also in Colorado Springs. There are no reasons why this should not be a national holiday.

The pictures of the gallows published in yesterday's papers may do this good. They were so horrible that it may prevent a very hardened man even from doing that which would bring him to such a place.

The Hon. James B. Belford is advertised to speak at the national greenback meeting in Kansas. The greenbackers now claim him as a recent convert. Unfortunately his vagaries on the financial question give color to this report.

The Boulder News and Courier takes the following realistic view of the future: "When the new branch of the D. & R. G. from Manitou to Leadville is completed, it will be only a short ride for the Carbonatti to reach the Capital at Colorado Springs."

The Tribune in complaining that John Evans did not turn in any money and credits does him an injustice. The Tribune has been demonstrating for nearly two weeks that his liabilities are immense, and far greater than any money or credits he might have on hand.

The Tribune urges that Pueblo, Boulder, Golden, Fort Collins, and Colorado Springs should support Denver out of gratitude. This is sublime in cheek. It is a pretty well established fact that Denver is not given to philanthropic measures for the benefit of her sister cities.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Keene will keep his telegraph line independent. The Western Union is a fair corporation, but it is too competent over the fact that it has the whole field to itself. Our press report is served very late owing to the insufficiency of wires. The officers of the company in this state are doing their best but do not have sufficient facilities for their business.

The Tribune publishes the tax returns of John Evans. It is clearly an under assessment which a just assessor and the county commissioners would raise some hundreds of thousands of dollars. But is it worse than the average Denver assessment? Messrs. Tabor, Smith, Claessman, Moffatt, Routt, and other reputed millionaires, made no return of money and credits last year. The trouble is the whole assessment is rotten and unfair.

O'Donovan Rossa denies all knowledge of the internal machines recently shipped from this country to Liverpool. There are some things about the manner in which these barrels of "cement" were discovered, and the apparent connection which it has been attempted to establish between them and prominent Fenian leaders, that gives rise to a suspicion that they may have been shipped by enemies of the Irish agitators to discredit their cause.

The average English newspaper is not at all backward in freeing its mind about royalty. Take for instance an extract from a recent British journal: "This week the court comes racing back southward from Balmoral. A parliamentary return of the number of weeks which the queen spends per year in express trains would be instructive reading. The function of government with us, so far as the monarchial head of the executive is concerned, appears to be a perpetual 'telle one.' This is somewhat akin to the free and easy American custom of criticizing the perambulating habits of public officers."

The conferring of the Order of Merit upon Prof. Whitney of Yale by the Emperor of Germany is an honor deserved and won. It is peculiarly appropriate that Whitney should be the successor of Carlyle. Carlyle was the first great English student of German literature and did much to inspire a love for it in England. Whitney is the most accomplished German scholar in America and has done most to inspire a love for the language in this country. Carlyle, the speculative philosopher, introduced the literature and Whitney the philologist, the language to the English speaking people. Both are original investigators in these separate but equally important fields of study.

As a good lesson from Washington the following will be appreciated: "Mr. Jay Gould has given some good lessons in the organization of telegraph companies, and his rivalry in the stock market has started out to attempt to profit by his teachings. Yesterday

"the organization of Mr. James R. Keene's 'new telegraph company was completed by the election of Mr. Keene as president and Mr. C. H. Haskins as vice president. As yet there is a good deal of the embryonic character about the new concern, but the vice president is a practical telegraph man, having had the general management of the lines of the Northwestern Telegraph company before it passed into the capacious 'maw' of the Western Union. There may be some redolence of stock operations about the new enterprise, but so there was about the Atlantic and Pacific and the American Union, both of which companies grew into 'sufficient prominence to compel a buying off' or absorption by the impregnable telegraph 'monopoly.'"

"That 'mysterious torpedo boat' which was built at the Delamater Iron works and finished somewhat suspiciously about the 1st of April last, must have cost too much money to be a practical joke, such as the dynamite infernal machines lately shipped to Liverpool are by some shrewd and sensible people supposed to be. This boat, it seems, was taken to Hoboken over three months ago, and it has been all that time under the public eye in the most populous part of the United States. But for the discovery of the portentous contents of those cement barrels it is probable that this queer craft would have attracted but slight attention beyond what might be excited from its peculiar mechanical construction. The suspicion that it might be designed to destroy the British navy and merchant marine in the interest of the Fenians does not appear to have any very substantial basis. Were there any grounds for such a belief it would be the duty of the state department to direct its immediate seizure, and such action would not doubt be promptly taken."

Gulton's bad example is apparently being followed to some extent. There is no telling how many imitators of his species of crime may spring up in different parts of the country before the thing is over with. The president cannot be shot at any more just now, and so the cracks go gumming for governors. We are told that Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, was marked for assassination by a crazy man who spent several days lurking about the executive premises with a musket, trying to get a pop at him. Coming close upon the report that an attempt was made on Wednesday to get a chance to shoot Governor Cornell at Albany with an unloaded old-fashioned gun, the incident suggests the propriety of a sharp lookout on the part of this class of public functionaries. Inconsiderate and unreflecting persons may be inclined to ridicule the danger to which Governor Cornell was exposed as wholly imaginary; but, if such scoffers will only reflect upon the fatal execution which has been done by unloaded firearms he will see that it is no laughing matter. It is always the shotguns, pistols, and so forth which are not loaded that go off and kill people, and the more old-fashioned and dilapidated these weapons are the more disastrous are the results of handling them."

As a point of honor, the other cities in the state are bound to come to our assistance. It is bad faith in Pueblo and Colorado Springs after one has obtained the insane asylum and the other is endowed with the deaf and dumb institution, to try and get the capital, and the honorable citizens of these two towns ought to feel constrained to carry out the understanding and give Denver the capital. Denver would have prevented the location of these institutions, and would not have favored making large additions to them last winter, had there not been an implied promise that she was to have the state house without a contest.—[Denver Tribune.]

This is about the worst stuff that has been written on the capital question. There was no such implied promise. At the very time the extra appropriations were given the insane asylum and the deaf mute institute, both Pueblo and Colorado Springs were announcing that they should be candidates for the capital. There never has been any implied promise or understanding as stated above, as every representative of Denver in the legislature knows. As to the claim that Denver would have opposed our getting either the locations or the extra appropriations, it would have been a matter of absolute indifference if they had. The help of Denver's representatives last winter to any cause was a source of weakness. They neither killed anything by their opposition or carried anything by their support. The Tribune ought to correct its misstatements, as it knows that not only Pueblo and Colorado Springs did not by expressed pledge or implication waive their right to contend for the capital, but while asking for the appropriations were pushing their claims for the capital."

The Leadville Democrat estimates that Denver must expend a million dollars to secure the capital. It talks thus frankly about Lake county:

In Lake county there are perhaps fifty gentlemen who own property in Denver, these votes who can safely count upon, but that is all. This vote is thrown back upon the usual modes of influencing votes. These are notorious, and they are the result of the wretched morals taught by Tabor and other shining republican lights, who received the my from Denver originally. It would be but a species of poetic justice to compel her now to fall back upon her reserve deposits, or suffer a defeat which would be fatal to her every hope and aspiration for the future. This sentiment, we warn the Denver people is often, and very generally expressed here. Lake county holds in her hands the balance of power in the coming vote on the capital question. As she votes, so will go the capital. Knowing this, and remembering the sauce with which she has been served, she will be inclined to get some of it back or snatch from Denver's brow the jewel which gives her significance, and which enables her to build costly opera houses, magnificent business blocks and which enhances her property generally."

This is frank talk but has some truth in it. Denver with her overshadowing wealth may put immense amounts into the canvass. We protest against the capital being sold in this way. If it is to be sold let there be sealed bids and let the state have the advantage of the proceeds to assist in building the state house. There should be an earnest protest against this sort of a canvass as it excludes a smaller town from competing and is as foreign to our institutions as that only rich men who can buy office should possess office."

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Our dispatches give a very encouraging view of the state of our trade. Our exports were \$259,738,254 in excess of the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881. Our exports first showed an immense increase over the imports in 1877-78 during the progress of the Turkish war. This was caused by a great demand for breadstuffs, caused by the failure of Russia and Turkey to furnish their usual supply. It was thought that at the close of the war the demand for American breadstuffs would cease and the supplies would come from the old sources. But this has not proved true. Since the close of that war we have steadily gained. Our exports for the year ending June 30, 1878, were \$604,884,200; in 1879 they were \$710,439,441; in 1880 \$835,933,595, and in 1881 \$902,319,473. The increase in our exports has been steady since 1876 when they amounted to \$525,582,347. This year they are nearly double what they were in 1876. Our imports were \$445,777,775 in 1879, jumped to \$667,933,302 in 1880. This year our imports are about \$25,000,000 less than last year. We give the following table showing imports and exports since 1872 to show the course of foreign trade:

	Imports.	Exports.
1872.....	\$572,100,324	\$572,100,324
1873.....	612,090,539	612,090,539
1874.....	567,400,342	567,400,342
1875.....	599,064,210	599,064,210
1876.....	525,582,347	525,582,347
1877.....	451,077,559	451,077,559
1878.....	497,631,537	497,631,537
1879.....	445,777,775	445,777,775
1880.....	667,933,302	667,933,302
1881.....	602,319,473	602,319,473

If we had kept our imports down to what they were in 1879, our excess of exports over imports would have been nearly \$500,000,000. But our good times have made us extravagant and we are now buying a good many luxuries. A still more satisfactory exhibit is the following table of exports and imports of specie for the last ten years:

	Imports.	Exports.
1872.....	\$1,138,689	\$1,138,689
1873.....	2,140,637	2,140,637
1874.....	2,454,906	2,454,906
1875.....	2,836,217	2,836,217
1876.....	15,030,691	15,030,691
1877.....	40,774,414	40,774,414
1878.....	20,821,013	20,821,013
1879.....	20,296,000	20,296,000
1880.....	93,031,310	93,031,310
1881.....	79,877,334	79,877,334

We could not give the returns for 1881 as they were not contained in the dispatches. But we know the excess of imports over exports was \$91,108,050 or about \$16,000,000 more than it was for the year previous. An examination of the table shows we were steadily paying out our gold from 1872-79 at the rate of \$36,000,000 a year. The total excess of exports over imports for the eight years was \$291,000,000. This was nearly the entire product of our gold mines. We produced in the eight years 1872-79 in round numbers \$310,000,000 in gold or about \$30,000,000 a year. We thus were exporting all the gold we imported and produced less \$8,000,000. This was probably used in the arts or else it would have gone too. But during the last two years this has changed. We are not only keeping all we produce but we have drawn 167,000,000 in gold from Europe. This is seriously embarrassing both England and France, particularly the latter. If this continues two years longer we shall have more than recovered what we lost in the eight years beginning with 1872.

But this is more than likely to continue. Last year we sold to England about \$500,000,000 in merchandise and bought only \$100,000,000 in merchandise. This difference was paid by England partly in specie and partly in interest on money she has loaned us in bonds, etc. While we can continue to furnish not only the raw material for English manufacturers, but also food for her workmen, there is little chance that the tide of specie will turn the other way. The country is to be congratulated on her wonderful prosperity as shown in the above figures.

COLORADO COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

It is stated at the general offices of the Colorado Coal & Iron Co. at this place that the blast furnace of the steel works at South Pueblo will be ready to blow in within three weeks. The plant of these works will cost over one million dollars. The company will be ready to turn out Bessemer steel rails by next December. Already an agreement has been concluded with the company to furnish thirty thousand tons of steel rails for the Denver and Rio Grande extensions. This will be about the capacity of the works for the first year. This enterprise is important as it will immediately give Colorado a position as a manufacturing state and will utilize its immense beds of coal, iron, and other valuable ores besides the precious metals. As evidence of the stimulus given South Pueblo by this enterprise the company has sold lots to the value of over \$100,000 since the beginning of the year.

The Denver & Rio Grande road has large forces engaged in constructing three branch lines to the iron mines owned and now being worked by the Coal & Iron company, near Placer, South Arkansas and in San Luis Park, to transport the ores to the steel works. These deposits of magnetic and hematite iron ores are of very large extent and equal to the Lake Superior deposits in purity and for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. About twelve thousand tons of ore are now on the dump awaiting shipment to the works and two hundred men are now engaged in taking out more ore.

TEN YEARS OF HISTORY.

In another column we give a brief history of the founding of Colorado Springs and of its growth. The city was founded on what was and is called a narrow fanatical idea of prohibition. It has been sneered at and laughed at, but its founders have the satisfaction of knowing that their experiment, in spite of bitter opposition, is a success greater than they ever dreamed of. The founders were not prohibition advocates so far as personal habits were concerned, but they recognized certain facts learned by experience on the western frontier. It was found that the presence of liquor saloons drew into a city a large class of criminals who gained a precarious existence by preying on those who worked for a living by appealing to the worst

tendencies of human nature. All crime and vice surrounded and flowed from these places. To make this, therefore, a pleasant city for respectable people to live in and to bring up their families, it was determined that the sale of liquors should be prohibited, not by a statutory enactment, but by a clause in the deed which could not be repealed by a popular revolution. Had it depended on a statute the city long ago would have changed its policy. This clause in the deeds was the subject of long and severely fought litigation, but the Colorado Springs company finally triumphed. The result shows the wisdom of their plan. Today without any sanctimonious boasting, we can say Colorado Springs is free of haunts of vice than any other city of its size and activity in the state. It has drawn together a pleasant number of respectable intelligent people who desire that their children may grow up without vice being thrust before them on every street corner. Our population has encouraged public improvements and education so that now this city presents more attractions for comfortable homes than the ordinary city of three times its size in the Mississippi valley. It may not be just to ascribe all this to the prohibition policy, but it certainly shaped the early history of the city and gave it a good start in the right direction.

In no way does a prohibition policy usually show its advantages better than in its influence on education. We have to-day a splendid public school system. Our teachers are intelligent and refined. We have a college which does not deserve to be classed with the ordinary western colleges. For the study of geology, chemistry, civil engineering and practical assaying, it presents advantages which few of the large and old colleges in New England and the Middle States possess. This college is eminently an institution of sound learning and liberal culture. Even if we do not claim that intelligence and liberal education are produced by a temperance policy, the most ardent opponents of it must acknowledge that it is an inevitable accompaniment of it. This association at least shows something.

Whatever be a man's personal practices, the wisdom of this policy must be recognized in its beneficent results. To-day some of the strongest advocates of this prohibition policy are not believers in total abstinence. They simply recognize certain social evils which a thoughtful man cannot overlook, and favor the remedy most effective. We might speak of other features and advantages of this city in glancing at its ten years' history. But this is its striking and great peculiarity. It is its distinctive feature which prompted biting sarcasm, been styled a source of weakness, and which, it has been prophesied, would finally ruin the city.

A SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT.

Scientific knowledge learned from experience is worthy of notice. We give the following facts, knowing that our readers will criticize our statement: (Geologically, the soil is metamorphic. It is rock of the early ages, soft and plastic through the mighty action of time and water. The explorers did not see a single good, solid stone, such as we know, from the Blue to the Zambesi. In this great interior region there are six distinct tribes of men. They are all inclined to be indolent, unwarlike and untruthful. Dwelling in a country where a white man would perceive at once the element of vast wealth, they are poor and degraded. They are wholly unlike the fierce Zulus of the south.

It is here, if anywhere, that Major Pinto thinks the civilization of the dark continent may begin. In truth, as he describes it, this is a most fascinating field for the enterprise of the white man. How can this civilization best be brought about? Stanley answers—through the missionary. Pinto answers—through the merchant and trader. He honestly confesses he has far less faith in the sanctifying power of divine grace as a civilizing agent than in the merchants who create among these black barbarians a desire for civilized clothes and other goods, and ultimately through these a desire for civilized ways. Some of his observations on this point may be quoted. They are the opinion of a Portuguese, it is true. Nevertheless, we give them for what they are worth, for the consideration of benevolent Sunday-school scholars who weekly deposit their pennies in the box for the poor little heathens. Major Pinto's conclusions, drawn from observation and experience, are as follows:

"The Matebel country has had English missionaries for twenty years past, and yet it does not contain a single Christian! When the chief becomes converted, his people follow suit, and outwardly observe the law of Christ. But the civilization it represents is like Nebuchadnezzar's image—its feet are of the earth, earthy. The chief dies, and is succeeded by another, who does not choose to exchange the heathen for the companionship of one solitary white, to keep him in the right path; so the edifice which has been so long building up, is toppled over. Civilization flies back to more genial regions, and on the morrow of the new potentate's proclamation, there is not one Christian left to worship in the churches which but yesterday were overflowing with people."

We had thought that perhaps the papers of Colorado Springs and Pueblo could produce some argument which would bear weight with it, why the capital should be moved. Colorado Springs is of course entirely out of the question. Her lack of water is sufficient reason, let alone the difficulty of reaching it.—[Boulder Herald.]

The writer of the above must be a sort of a Rip Van Winkle. We have as pure and abundant a supply of water as there is in the state. But this goes without saying. As to the difficulty of reaching this city, it is the most centrally located and easiest of access for the entire state. Denver is the centre of a railway system in northern Colorado, and Pueblo the centre of a system in southern Colorado. These two centres are connected by the Denver & Rio Grande road running through Colorado Springs. If the capital is placed at Denver then the people of southern Colorado must pass through Colorado Springs

to go to Denver. If it is placed at Pueblo then people in the northern part of the state must pass through Colorado Springs to go to Pueblo. It is on the north and south line connecting the northern and southern parts of the state and therefore is more centrally located than either Denver or Pueblo. Besides a line is now being graded through Ute Pass which will give us as ready connection with Leadville and the Gunnison as either Pueblo or Denver have. Colorado Springs is seventy-five miles nearer southern Colorado than Denver and forty miles nearer northern Colorado than Pueblo and will before the next legislature meets be as near Leadville and the Gunnison as either Pueblo or Denver. If the capital is to be placed in any place because of its ease of access by railroad, then Colorado Springs will be selected.

Mr. Charles E. Smith, formerly editor of the Albany Evening Journal and now editor of the Philadelphia Press, gives the following favorable estimate of Senator-elect Miller, successor of ex-Senator Conkling:

"Without being a professional politician, Mr. Miller possesses great political tact and judgment. He has conducted several of the most successful campaigns in the recent history of New York. In 1876 he effected the nomination of George B. Sloan for speaker of the assembly, carrying it in the teeth of the bundled political forces of the state—and it was conceded that the example was due entirely to his judicious and admirable management. The next year he carried the organization of the senate in the same way. In 1880 he again organized the senate, after a very severe battle, it being understood that the power of Governor Cornell was arrayed on the other side. In all of these struggles he had to contend with the machine, and no single leader in New York can count so many trophies within so brief a period. It is greatly to Mr. Miller's credit that in all of these battles he stood for pure man, pure methods and pure purposes. His contests have always represented the best forces and tendencies in politics. Mr. Sloan, whom he was instrumental in elevating to the speakership, is one of the most honorable, high-minded and chivalrous leaders in the recent public life of New York, and is a man whose stainless character and lofty ideals will yet be called to high place. Mr. Miller is himself a leader of the same worthy type. He is not a showy or brilliant man—not eloquent in speech, though he can speak when occasion requires with great force and directness—not obtrusive in method, though never shrinking from any duty—but straightforward, independent, manly and upright. He is a thoroughly sensible and useful man. He is a politician who is always in sympathy with the best public sentiment, and a reformer who has a politician's skill. If he should be elected to the senate he would be a positive and influential member."

Before his election he wrote the following in a letter to a correspondent of the Providence Press:

"I have nothing to do with this senatorial muddle. Many of my friends urged me to go to Albany and make a canvass. This I refused to do, and have kept entirely away; and the few votes cast for me were given by some of my enthusiastic friends. The outcome of the matter no one can foresee—at present it bodes no good to the party; but we have three years before another great contest comes, in which to gather up the scattered forces and put them in order for battle. If there is nothing but the spoils left to contend about, and all the great principles of our party have vanished, it will matter little which side wins in such a fight; but I must leave this train of thought or you will think me a pessimist. I am very busy making improvements on my farm."

His idea of the spoils is certainly to his credit. If the republican party is to be a concentrated desire and fight for office, its usefulness is over. The above shows that he must be a very respectable sort of a fellow aside from his pulp record.

Why Not the Capital?

From the Boulder News and Courier.

A grand view of Pike's Peak is obtainable from Colorado Springs.

The El Paso capital has the finest water system in the state, outside of Boulder, of course.

It is hard to get anything to drink—except water—at Colorado Springs. It's a temperance town.

The winter climate of Colorado Springs is several shades warmer than that of Denver.

Colorado Springs is nearer the center of population than any other town in the state.

Talking About the Capital.

From the Longmont Ledger.

We notice that the citizens of Denver are waking up to the necessity of taking action with a view to locating the state capital permanently at that city. A meeting was held last Tuesday night at which it was decided to appoint committees and take such steps as will secure the necessary funds for carrying on the campaign. It is thought that an organization has been effected for the purpose of changing the location either to Colorado Springs or Pueblo, and it is proposed to carry on a vigorous campaign in the "enemies' country" against such a move. It is thought that this move will be induced to give him the vote in favor of Denver and that a large proportion of the vote of other points in the southern country can be controlled in the same way. We are inclined to the opinion that our Denver friends are deluding themselves. The location of Denver, if removed at all, must be secured by the vote of northern Colorado. Nine out of every ten of the votes south of the Divide will be cast for some southern town, should they agree to consolidate upon Pueblo or Canon City, Colorado Springs in our estimation stands no show at all they might make it disastrous for Denver. The right course for Denver to pursue, in our estimation, is to work among her friends. Her greatest danger lies in her apathy, or carelessness of the voters in the outside towns and precincts. Local pride will also have the effect to reduce the vote for Denver, which it is fully entitled to for instance, go on the streets of Longmont and ask every man you meet what town he intends to vote for for the capital, and about one-half will say Longmont, the balance will probably say Denver.

MEMORISM IN A CHURCH.

A Remarkable Entertainment at a Ladies' Soiree. From the New York Times.

The regular Tuesday evening ladies' soiree of the Madison Avenue Congregational church, at Forty-fifth street, was varied last evening by rather a striking feature. The lecture-room was prettily well filled. Three or four pretty girls distributed bouquets at extravagant prices, and made very large sales. Seated near the lecture-desk was Mr. E. B. Jennings, professor of psychology and mesmerism, who, it was announced, would entertain the audience with some mesmeristic experiments conducted upon such persons as were willing to volunteer their services. It was 9 o'clock or after, when Prof. Jennings was introduced with a few brief sentences. After a brief address, Prof. Jennings invited volunteer subjects to come forward and range themselves upon a dozen chairs placed in a

semi-circle in front of the platform. After some hesitancy a slender young man about twenty years old, who served Dr. Beard and Hamilton in the capacity of a subject, advanced, followed by a gray-haired and corpulent gentleman some 50 years of age, a boy of 16, and a middle-aged English lady of refined manners and appearance, two young ladies, and two young men.

"Now, then," said the professor, put yourselves in a passive condition and shut your eyes." As he spoke he brushed the eyelids of each person gently downward and across the tips of his fingers across the temples. One of the young men—evidently an unpromising person to experiment upon—winked and smiled; and when the operator ordered him to shut his eyes and told him he could not open them, he slowly and warily lifted the drooping lids, looking him amusedly in the face. With the rest the experiment was more successful, and when the English lady was asked her age, and where she was born, she replied in a voice as soft as a whistle that she was 12 years old, and a native of Central Africa. "You must have known the king of the Cameroons intimately," remarked Prof. Jennings interrogatively. "Oh, yes," replied the lady sweetly; "I knew him very well—very well indeed." "You have often dined with his majesty, I suppose?" said the professor. "Yes, very often," replied the lady with a bow. "And if I remember correctly, one of his special dishes was roast missionary." "Did you find it very nice?" "Very nice indeed," answered the lady. "I never taste anything nicer." The audience roared with laughter, but the lady took no notice of her eyes, with the lack-lustre expression of a somnambulist, were riveted upon the professor's face. "Now, then," said the professor, "the next you will be asked if she was fond of governors, she answered with the smile of a seraph, that she adored them—particularly roses, and that she loved the operator called her attention to some very beautiful roses growing upon the leaves of a Sun reporter, and, having asked leave of the proprietor, she began to pluck them tenderly, one by one, and arrange them into a bouquet."

The operator now addressed himself to the corpulent gentleman and the trained subject sitting next to him. The latter was told that he was seated upon a red-hot poker, and sprang four or five feet in the air with a wild and plaintive cry. When he descended he began to examine his clothing, accompanying the inquiry with pitiful noises of pain. "That was a capital joke," cried Prof. Jennings, after the young man had writhed and groined a few moments. He then addressed the young man began to laugh, waving two or three feet into the air, doubling himself with muscular contortion and screaming with merriment. The fun communicated itself to the fat gentleman, and he began to laugh, rocking to and fro and emitting such roars of merriment as were never before heard in a church. Then the fat boy caught the infection, and finally the old English lady, who had once dined on roast missionary with the king of the Cameroons, and the two young ladies and the two other young gentlemen, until there was such a pandemonium of roars and shrieks as would have done honor to any many lunatics. In the midst of all this the professor, who was observing the phenomena with great gravity, snapped his fingers and pronounced the mystic syllables, "All right." In a second, as if by magic, the laughter was hushed. The fat man picked himself up from the floor, where he had been rolling himself over and over, for the last two minutes in a perfect paroxysm of delight, and took his seat with the soberness of a judge about to pass sentence.

Professor Jennings next informed the fat man that it was very warm. Open flew the gentleman's vest to the peril of buttons, and he was just removing coat and vest together, when a snap of the fingers and the mystic syllables arrested the movements. The next instant they were all shivering with the cold, and the next reeling "Mary had a little lamb," like so many schoolboys on a declamation day. A moment after they were all transformed into school children, and the gray-haired gentleman sat studying by a chair which was just in the way of the professor, who, with the remark, "Your book, my boy?" then came the recess, and the gray-haired gentleman and the English lady sat down on the floor and played with imaginary marbles, while the rest skipped an equally imaginary rope, and the audience laughed immoderately.

A Lament for the Old London Tea-Gardens.

London Society.

Of course the optimist will rejoice over the disappearance of the old tea-gardens, and will say that there were many things about them to which objection might be taken; that they were exceedingly vulgar places of resort; that a great deal of drinking went on in them; and that if the workingman wants to go out for a day or for the afternoon, there are the Crystal and the Alexandra palaces, with their shops and stalls and improving intellectual entertainments of various sorts.

The only answer is that the old tea-gardens supplied a want which neither of these palaces professes to meet. In the first place, they were very cheap and very easy of access. To get to them required no railway or omnibus fares, no long journey, no shuffling for admission. The frugally disposed took their tea and sugar and bread and butter with them, and for a modest two or three pence per head obtained the use of crockery and an unlimited supply of hot water. The most prodigal could seldom spend more than a shilling over the tea; and we all know how the ladies in "Pickwick" objected to Mr. Snodgrass's order of tea for seven at the Sparrows, because "nothing could have been easier for Tommy Bardell to have drunk out of anybody's cup, or everybody's, if that was all, when the waiter wasn't looking." As to the drinking that went on at these places, it may at once be admitted that there was a certain amount; but the quarters of gin or the pot of beer which the workman shared with his wife over his evening pipe was, after all, nothing very terrible, and perhaps, on the whole, comparatively disadvantageous with the potations of these gay places which make the public resorts hideous on certain popular festive-days.

The charge of vulgarity is much more serious, and to it, I fear, the tea-gardens of old must plead guilty. It is assuredly very vulgar to drink tea in a public house garden at five o'clock in the afternoon; to pick periwinkles with a pin, and get them *coram populo*, and to snack one's lips over such relishes as shrimps and watercresses. It is desperately vulgar to smoke public house shag or bird's-eye in a long clay pipe while we play at skittles after tea. Still more atrocious is it to quench our thirst with vulgar beer. Much better and more securely it is to dine at eight o'clock at a good club, and to smoke a good Cabana over a cup of coffee, and a nifty of cucumber or Chartreuse afterward. Gardens are a much more refined game than skittles, and even one who knows what the inside of a London club is like can certify that the conversation over that game is generally infinitely more elevating and improving than the discourse which may be heard in a skittle alley. But, unfortunately, all these things are out of the reach of our friends of the "lower middles," and possibly they would hardly care for them were the case different. Brown and Jones and Smith, who have wrought their fifty or fifty-four hours in a hot factory between Monday morning and Saturday noon, will probably care infinitely more for a long clay and cool tankard on summer afternoon, than for all the skittles and that any master cook could send up; and for their sakes it is to be regretted that the most old vulgar suburban tea-gardens have ceased to exist.

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B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

ZAMLOCH'S MARVELS.

He Astonishes His Spectators With Spooters.

A large and very respectable audience attended Prof. Zamloch's entertainment last night and were entertained even beyond their expectations.

The professor even "set up" the wine to two of the gentlemen present, and immediately proceeded to draw from the same bottle various colored ribbons; then he produced some more wine, then some more ribbons, etc., until seventeen flags, representing as many nations were displayed, then more wine!

"Peter" laid a great many eggs before he was seen at all and was finally pulled from the pillow-case and caught in the act of laying another egg.

The skeleton scene was simply lumene. It commenced with one large skeleton which was at first inanimate but gradually became endowed with life as the music rose higher, at last performing a veritable clog in time to the music. After being shot to pieces and scattered all over the stage, the big skeleton hitched up again and was joined by sundry other "Spooks" until there were five or six of them on the stage, and at a signal from the boss skeleton they went through the figures of a quadrille.

The presents given last night were especially gratifying to the recipients, who went home declaring that they never attended such an excellent performance, and "Zamloch is the king of the Magi."

A grand family gift matinee will be given at Court House hall to-day at 2 p. m. To-night will be the last performance, and among other costly presents will be a beautiful \$50 American sewing machine, bought of Messrs. Alkin & Hunt. All those drawing prizes at the matinee, or any performance, will be entitled to a chance in the sewing machine.

FOR THE FIREMEN.

Rules and Regulations to Govern the Tournament.

The rules and regulations for the firemen's state tournament which will be in force during the meeting here on the 9th of August, as follows:

RULES FOR THE HOSE RACE.

1. Each team shall consist of not more than eleven members, including officer in charge, all of whom shall start from the score, with wheels of apparatus resting on score. The score shall be kept free from obstructions of any kind.

2. The reel shall carry 350 feet of hose, reeled on cart or jumper in continuous line. The coupling intended for pipe may be made "catch," so as to be broken by hand or with spawner.

3. At the proper starting signal the team shall run 500 feet to hydrant, make connection, reel off 300 feet of hose, break coupling and attach pipe, time to be called when water issues through the nozzle.

4. Plugman shall attach at hydrant, assisted by one man if company so elect, but the pipe must be carried from the starting point, either on jumper or by pipeman.

5. The officer in charge of the team may assist in any part of the test, but must start with the team.

6. The water works of Colorado Springs shall furnish fire pressure during the tests and the cap of the hydrant to be used shall remain off. The hydrant wrench shall be in place on the hydrant before each team starts.

7. A mark across the track or a prominent stake shall be placed fifty feet from the hydrant, and when this stake or mark is reached, not before the pipeman and his assistant (if there be any assistant) may commence to unreeel for the plug connection.

8. Companies are allowed the use of any two or four-wheeled hose cart or carriage, the same to weigh not less than 500 pounds without hose, and capable of carrying 500 feet of regulation hose in active service safely. But all carts will rank as one class, without reference to weight or make, and must be subject to the orders of the board of control.

9. The first prize in this test will be the state champion belt, supplemented by \$100 in gold from the Colorado Springs department. The second prize will be \$50 in gold from the Colorado Springs department, and the third \$25 in gold from the same source. To these the Caswell company has added a nickel-plated nozzle.

RULES FOR DRY HOSE TEST.

To encourage efficiency in service, and to exemplify the work as usually performed at national tournaments, the department, announces a dry test for hose teams, under the new rules herewith:

1. Each team shall consist of not more than eleven members, including officer in charge, all of whom shall start from the score, with wheels of apparatus resting on score. The score shall be kept free from obstructions of any kind.

2. The reel shall carry 250 feet of hose, reeled on cart or jumper in one continuous line, all the couplings made tight—that is, with three full threads. The coupling intended for pipe may be broken by hand or with spawner.

3. At the proper starting signal the team shall run 500 feet to hydrant, make connection, reel off 300 feet of hose, break coupling and attach pipe, time to be called when pipeman drops pipe into the hands of the judge. The pipe coupling shall be made with three full threads.

4. Plugman shall attach at hydrant, assisted by one man if company so elect, but the

pipe must be carried from the starting point, either on jumper or by pipeman. The hydrant connection must show three full threads, but the cap of the hydrant shall be off before the test begins and shall remain off until the tests are over.

5. The officer in charge of the team may assist in any part of the test, but must start with the team.

6. A mark across the track, or a prominent stake shall be placed fifty feet from the hydrant, and when this stake or mark is reached, not before the pipeman and his assistant (if there be any assistant) may commence to unreeel for the plug connection.

7. The first prize in this test will be \$100 in gold from the Colorado Springs department. The second prize will be \$50 in gold from the Colorado Springs department, and the third \$25 in gold from the same source.

8. Apparatus used in the state hose test proper is also permitted in this test.

RULES FOR FOOT RACE.

1. Each team taking part in the tournament shall be allowed to enter one of its members.

2. The distance shall be 1,000 feet, men to start at the word "go," without cautionary command.

3. The first prize in the race is \$50 in gold, the second is \$25 in gold, and the third is \$10 in gold, to be awarded upon the decision of the judges, who, in case of doubt or tie, may order a second test between the parties in doubt.

JOHN PINLEY, Engineer.
O. L. GODFREY, Secretary.

make the Tournament track safe.

A gentleman, who was out driving with his wife and child, yesterday, on Nevada avenue, being engaged in conversation did not observe the rope stretched across the west track to keep the course for the women's tournament in good condition, and his horse coming abruptly against it stumbled and fell. The lady was thrown forward upon the dashboard, breaking it down, and the child was thrown upon the horse. Through great good fortune neither was seriously hurt. This is the third accident of the kind of which we have learned. Chief Pinley or the road commissioner should see to it at once that a large sign should be conspicuously displayed in the centre of each end of the track announcing no thoroughfare, and at night there should be no neglect in lighting and keeping sighted warning lanterns.

SALES OF COUNTRY LANDS.

List of the Transfers Made in the Last Eight Weeks.

The movement in real estate in the country during the last eight weeks has been moderately active and sales have reached a very fair figure. The returns would be much larger were it not for the fact that many of the deeds of transfer are for the sum of "\$1" and other valuable considerations. The total amount for the time indicated is \$2,427 with sales in Monument to the amount of \$50. The transfers were furnished us by Capt. De Coursey, real estate agent, and are as follows:

A. F. Woodward to H. S. Hall, lot 3 blk. 7, Monument. \$ 25
Charles Adams to John A. Eggen, lot 14 blk. 2, Monument. 25
Henry Limbach to John A. Eggen, n 1/2 lot 6 blk 1, Monument. 15

Charles S. Thier to Charles L. Richardson, n 1/2 of s 1/2 lot 6 blk 2, Monument. 1

Adam Augustine to Welty Bros., 320 acres on the Divide. 1,800

Oscar Everhart to Leonard Jackson, 6 3/4-100 acres near Colorado City. 300

S. M. Bizzard to D. M. Rose, s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 20, tp 14, r 66, 80 acres. 2,450

George A. Boldrick to Thos. Boldrick, s 1/2 of ne 1/4 and w 1/2 of se 1/4 sec 7, tp 11, r 66, 120 acres. 1,000

Andrew J. Shaw to Timothy E. Johnson, 160 acres, ne of Cheyenne mountain. 250

Marcus B. Corbin to John Carr, nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 sec 30, tp 15, r 66, 41 acres. 52

Anna M. Boardman to Alice E. Cozens, ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec. 33, tp 13, r 56, and se 1/4 of nw 1/4 sec. 5, tp 13, r 66, 80 acres. 150

George W. Copeland to Levi B. Wilson, nw 1/4 sec. 6, tp 11, r 66, 160 acres. 700

Jennie and James K. Pical to Barga, Herbert & Weekes, Cheyenne Canon. 100 acres. 2,250

Samuel T. Thomson to Jas. H. Lester, se 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec. 18, and e 1/2 of nw 1/4, sec. 24, tp 14, r 65, 120 acres. 2,500

Estate Robert W. Greene to John Carr, nw 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec. 20, tp 15, r 66, 40 acres. 700

Edward B. Dycker to Claborn Jeffers, s 1/2 of se 1/4 sec 11 and n 1/2 of ne 1/4 sec 14, tp 11, r 67, 160 acres. 700

Edward B. Dycker to Claborn Jeffers, n 1/2 of se 1/4 and n 1/2 of sw 1/4 sec 10, tp 13, r 67, 100 acres. 700

Ripley & Wright to Skinner & Ashley, w 1/2 of se 1/4 sec 20, and se 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec 28, tp 14, r 66, and w 1/2 of ne 1/4 sec 10, and w 1/2 of ne 1/4 sec 21, and w 1/2 of se 1/4 sec 23, tp 14, r 64, 300 acres. 6,000

Benjamin B. Logan to Mahabite Wheeler, se 1/4 of se 1/4 sec 34, tp 22, r 69, and e 1/2 of ne 1/4 and sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 sec 5, tp 13, r 69, 160 acres. 325

Jack N. Brown to A. P. Brown, w 1/2 of the se 1/4 of the sw 1/4, sec 5, tp 16, r 65, 100 acres. 250

Rosa Hendrick to S. Greenway, sw 1/4 of the ne 1/4 and the w 1/2 of se 1/4 sec 8, and the nw 1/4 of the sw 1/4 sec 9, tp 13, r 64, 100 acres. 500

Frank Flanagan to Samuel J. Day 15 acres west of Parrish's addn. 1,000

S. M. Trendwell to D. & R. G. J. Co., right of way deed. 100

Edward L. Bodin to Henry S. Paul, land in sec 20, 30 and 31, tp 13, r 66. 1,000

DECORATIVE TILES.

Pictures in Clay, Worthy of an Artist's Brush.

Mr. Alsworth Brown has just completed the arrangement and decoration of his new art rooms on Tejon street, and they present a very handsome appearance. He has also made some handsome additions to his stock of bric-a-brac and art goods which is now very complete. We noticed among other attractive bits of decorative work a number of the famous Low tile panels, several of the best of which have taken high rank as works of art, and even the earlier ones are unique and worthy of examination. There are now about a score of these subjects—cattle, figures, heads and landscapes—executed with well-trained technical skill and nice artistic feeling. The drawing is admirable whether in the cattle or the human figure. The effects in foreshortening in the cattle pieces and distance in landscape are often quite surprising in such material; while the finer qualities of feeling and sentiment are by no means lacking. The drawing and modelling are the work of the young English artist, Osburn, who has been the principal designer for the Low tile works from their beginning. The vitrified glaze of the Low tiles heightens all the artistic excellences of this modelling, lodging in the depressions and adding to their shadow, but remaining thin on the raised parts, and leaving the low relief the higher by the color contrast. Together with color, whether in blues or olive greens, the enrichment of tone is effected by means of the glaze, so that much of the beauty of pictorial art is attained in these tiles. Tastefully mounted in heavy bevelled frames of crushed velvet in kindred colors, these panels are as decorative hanging upon the wall as oil paintings. The picture of a single sheep lying on a hillside conveys all that is expressed in the title, "Solitude." The head of an old man with thin, vacillating locks of hair and better than a little and delicate feeling; and one of the compositions, a knot of friars in animated discussion in the vaulted corridor of some abbey, is full of dramatic life and interest, to which the shine and deep color of the glaze contributes not a little of the force and sparkle.

Literary and Musical.

The musical and literary entertainment given in the Opera House last evening, by Mrs. Laura Dainty and Madame Rita was an artistic success. Although the house was not as large as the entertainment merited, there was a fair and appreciative audience present. The programme varied but little from that given at Manitou some weeks ago. Mrs. Dainty rendered her selections in her usual pleasant and fascinating manner, and at the conclusion of each number was heartily applauded. Madame Rita never sang better than she did last night, and she was the recipient of several handsome bouquets.

More wool has been brought into Colorado Springs this season than ever before.

Mr. Perkins, editor and proprietor of the Sioux City Journal, is visiting at Manitou.

Mr. A. L. Sourvine, of the Ohio excursion party, will spend some time camping at Manitou.

Mr. Will Conant and his wife returned yesterday from a several weeks' visit in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

City Attorney Campbell has moved his office from the Leonard building to rooms 2 and 3 in the Stretcher building opposite postoffice.

To "Edith," the maid of Yuzoo, who brought a pet cat to you.

Your poetry, you bet, does not suit the GAZETTE; so farewell, fair maid of Yuzoo.

A mid-summer ball, given by the Beebe house waiters, will take place at the Saratoga hall, Manitou, on Monday evening, August 1st. Tickets, \$1.

Mr. J. F. Carr, the custodian of the school house clock, reports that it has not varied over a minute from proper time in over three weeks, or since he took charge of it.

Dr. S. Davis and family returned last night from a week's sojourn in camp at Four Mile. He reports a pleasant time and says that trout are quite numerous in the north fork of the Beaver.

Mr. E. K. Crebbin arrived from Washington yesterday to assume the place in the Signal Service made vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. K. Sweeney. He will enter upon active duty at once.

The valuable property of Dr. Coombs, on the northwest corner of Tejon and Bijon streets, and now occupied by the doctor as an office, has been sold by Mr. F. G. Rowe to Alfred P. Carpenter, Esq., for the sum of six thousand dollars.

The Rev. W. L. Slutz and family, and Mrs. Dr. Horn left yesterday morning for Leadville, to attend the annual conference of the M. E. Church. The M. E. Church congregation, in a resolution passed on Sunday, urgently request the conference to return Mr. Slutz here for another year.

Weaver, of the J. B. Orman Hose company, of Pueblo, challenges all competitors to a twelve hours walking match, go as you please, for a purse of from one to five hundred dollars—money to be deposited and preliminary arrangements arranged on the day of the state tournament here. The challenge will be found among our business lists.

The Durango Record has established a carrier-pigeon express, between Arboles and Durango, whereby it receives the latest news several hours before the post office is opened in the morning, and so is enabled to give its readers the same telegraphic dispatches as are contained in the Denver papers, at even an earlier hour than said papers can be obtained in Durango.

The Las Animas Leader is advised that some prominent sheep owners of this county who own large ranches with buildings and fine hay bottoms in this county, and do not own any outside, drove their sheep out of the county three days before May 1st, so as to secure a lower rate of taxation on their flock. Is that just honest toward Bent county?

We find the following in the Boulder Herald: "There has been quite a tumble in the price of some of the farm products. The bottom is suddenly and unexpectedly knocked out of wheat and flour. Very little wheat is being purchased in Boulder on account of a lack of an elevator or storage room. Old wheat is not quoted; and new wheat has taken a tumble to \$1.66 2/3 cents per hundred. We are at a loss to account for this great fall."

TEN YEARS OLD.

Colorado Springs Reaches Her Second Lustrum.

To-day the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the City.

A Glance at the Past and a Comparison With the Present.

Ten years ago to-day the first stake was driven for the new town of Colorado Springs. There was nothing then but high hopes and magnificent opportunities. Many of those hopes have been realized. Many of those opportunities have been improved. Gen. W. J. Palmer first conceived the idea of building a town upon the present site and when the late Father Meeker visited Colorado to select a site for Greeley's railroad Palmer suggested this to him. Mr. Meeker looked at it, admired it, and chose the site where Greeley now stands. His object was to found an agricultural colony and the lack of sufficient water here determined his choice. General Palmer had decided that a successful colony town must be a temperance town. While building the Kansas Pacific railroad he had observed that most of the crimes which made railroad towns so dangerous and respectable were owing to the excessive use of liquor. He advised Mr. Meeker to make his town a temperance town, and this advice falling in with Mr. Meeker's own views, was accepted.

When the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was organized, General Palmer decided to form a colony here, and as a result of this determination, the Fountain colony was formed, and of the 26th of June, 1871, the following officers were elected: Gen. W. J. Palmer, president; Gen. R. A. Cameron, vice president; W. E. Pabor, secretary; W. P. Melien, treasurer; Maurice Kingsley, assistant treasurer; E. S. Nettleton, chief engineer.

The following trustees were also chosen: Gen. W. J. Palmer, Dr. R. H. Lamborn, Josiah C. Reiff, Gen. R. A. Cameron, Col. W. H. Greenwood, W. P. Melien.

On the 28th of June 1871, Gen. R. A. Cameron and Messrs. Maurice Kingsley, John Titcomb and John Potter arrived here to survey and stake out. At that time Mayor France and Judge Randall had their stock ranch here. During the spring a herd of antelope went regularly to the Monument for water. The surveying party was soon joined by Messrs. J. M. Colburn, Edward Copley and the two Innan brothers of Greeley and in the presence of these gentlemen, a few resident ladies and several tourists the first stake was driven ten years ago to-day.

The ceremony of driving the first stake in the new town of Colorado Springs took place on the 31st day of July, 1871. The ceremony was under the supervision of the officers of what was then known as the Fountain Colony. About 8 o'clock in the morning Messrs. Cameron, Pabor, Nettleton and Kingsley, of the colony, accompanied by a number of ladies, Messrs. Sunborn and Nichols, of Greeley, and the surveying party, proceeded to what is now the southwest corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Cascade avenue, where the first stake was to be driven. All the people in the vicinity were on the ground and amid the waving of handkerchiefs and hearty cheering the stake was driven home.

Many of those present assisted in driving it in and Engineer Nettleton gave it the last stroke. There were loud calls for a speech from General Cameron who was compelled to respond. Climbing upon a pile of lumber the general spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Assembled as we are to initiate a new enterprise here in this beautiful valley and in the most delightful of all situations, it is well that on so important an occasion some simple ceremony like this should commemorate an event of so much importance. We are engaged in no chimerical enterprise; our undertaking has for its base substantial and physical facts, and, indeed, if there were to be presented to us other inducements were men and families should migrate to this spot, that of health alone is sufficient. The Pacific coast has its fogs and vapors and so have the islands of the sea, but here in this dry, bracing and invigorating climate every condition of life is comprised; the sick are restored to health; pale faces assume tints of roses; the aged renew their youth and are filled with fresh vigor and new life. This favored spot sheltered by the Divide from the storms of the north, is soon to blossom into gardens of beauty and homes where elegance reigns; here will rise groves and orchards, and over these hills the luxuriant vine will climb and yield its fruit in its season to delight the hearts of those who watch its growth beneath the fostering touch of civilization. Added to these natural advantages of situation, let us not forget the magnificent scenery around us.

Switzerland may boast of its glacier peaks and its ice clad mountains, but nowhere is there scenery so grand and so varied and so beautiful as that within the scope of our vision as we look out from this favored spot and view the surroundings of our new and beautiful city. Here to the left lie the Cheyenne mountains, grandly beautiful in their rugged magnificence, sending their shadows far upon the plain. Before us looms up Pike's Peak, its glorious dome now, henceforth and forever a joy of which poets have dreamed and which is to be their realization in years to come. Within sight of us on the right are the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie and Monument Park, each with natural attractions sufficient to draw an immense concourse of visitors from all parts of the country and the world, now that the Denver & Rio Grande railway is about to bring it into close and convenient communication with all parts of the east. Then we are not to forget, and could not if we desired, the famous soda springs in our immediate vicinity; springs well known to the aborigines in the days that are gone, and famous already to the new civilization skirting the borders of the Rocky Mountains. Around thousands of painted warriors, with their followers, casting in their trophies of gold and silver in honor of the gods who charged the waters with life giving powers, and as they bathed they felt

their diseases depart from them as the evil spirits of old departed at the bidding and touch of the Master and Giver of Life. I have yet to see the first one of many hundreds relieved or radically cured of troublesome disorders or dangerous diseases; and the time is not far distant when invalids from the north and from the south and from the east and from the west, will gather about these healing waters to drink and be cured.

Having all these advantages and many more we cannot now stop to enumerate, we can to-day, upon driving the corner stake in this new and to be flourishing city, prophesy a most successful growth and a glorious future. In a few weeks the iron horse will startle with its tramp the echoes in the suburbs of this town. Civilization will rapidly follow and in a few years as we look out from the porch of some magnificent temple yet to be built, and see the wealth and beauty spread out before us, we shall be glad to be able to look back upon this day, and at this simple yet suggestive ceremony and say, "All this I saw and part of it I was."

So we drive the first stake home in sight of Pike's Peak glorious dome, in Colorado Springs' new town, The future city of renown.

After the corner stake had been driven and Gen. Cameron's speech had been criticised as rather too hopeful, the colonists went to work to build up a home for themselves in this strange, new land. Among those who first cast their lot with the colony were the following:

Gen. W. J. Palmer, Dr. W. A. Bell, M. L. DeCoursey, wife and family, Wm. P. Melien, wife and family, Matt France and wife, Mrs. M. F. Giltner, Mayor Sopris, now of Denver, Maurice Kingsley, Miss Rose Kingsley, Jas. P. True and A. F. Goodrich, of the firm of Goodrich & True, Field & Hill, Mrs. Gilson, the Hon. J. C. Wilson, Wm. S. Jackson, Robt. F. Weibree, John Blair, E. Copley and wife, Gen. Melvowell and wife, H. A. McIntire, John Potter and wife, E. S. Nettleton and wife, W. E. Pabor and wife, Gen. Robert Cameron, S. Greenwood, W. H. Macomber, E. A. Colburn, J. M. Colburn.

Life in Colorado Springs then was rather primitive. First the only shelter was the tent, then came rough board houses or the ready made "Chicago" houses a few of which may now be seen in out of the way corners of town relegated to the use of Chinese laundrymen and negro tenements. After this came the period of progress which was checked in 1875 by a series of untoward circumstances among which were the panic of '73, the grass-hopper plague, and perhaps a too active speculation in real estate. In the fall of '76 the city began to recover from its depression and has had a steady and beautiful growth ever since.

The main irrigating ditch which supplies the city with water from the Fountain was finished in March, 1872. The Colorado City people laughed at it and said that the water would not run up hill, as the ditch was apparently surveyed, and even if it would there would be too little of it to amount to anything. The city has grown so much that the latter prophecy bids fair to turn out true but the former was disproved at the first experiment. The planting of the trees was begun April 7, 1872. The irrigating ditches in town were laid out by the eye alone and Mr. John Potter was the guide for the pair of mules that drew the marking plow. The straightness of the ditches reminds one of Lowell's hero, of whom he says "He draws his furrow as straight as he can." For a long time Messrs. S. Greenwood and W. H. Macomber had charge of the ditches, streets and trees, and to their fostering care we owe much of the present unobscured beauty of our city.

At first everybody had to board and everybody boarded at the "Log Cabin" which still stands down by the passenger depot. The eating house was kept by Mayor Sopris, now of Denver. The Colorado Springs hotel was opened with a grand flourish on Jan. 1st, 1872, and on that day a herd of about 200 antelopes raced down Tejon street from end to end and two of them being shot at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, furnished baked meats for their funeral. These two antelopes supplied the entire town with fresh meat for two or three days.

The first religious service in the town was held in the winter of 1871, in Foote's building, now the burnt district, on the southeast corner of Huerfano street and Cascade avenue. On this occasion the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of the Pueblo Episcopal church, officiated. Mrs. Mayor France played the organ, and Captain DeCoursey took up the collection in his hat. The sum collected fell 25 cents short of paying expenses. This sum was made up by private subscription.

The first school in the town was opened by Mrs. General Palmer, who kindly taught the children, as no regular salaried teacher had then been secured. The school was conducted at the northeast corner of Cascade avenue and Bijon street, in the house recently occupied by Judge Randall, opposite the present High school building. The few children in town were gathered together and taught by Mrs. Palmer during the winter. On New Year's eve, 1872, the pupils were given a Christmas tree party and each child received a present. The children sang and recited, and later in the evening coffee, ice cream and cake were served.

Some idea of the growth of Colorado Springs may be formed by a comparison of the city then and now. In 1872 the occupied portion of the city was bounded by Tejon street on the east, Cucharas street on the south, Cascade avenue on the west and Kiowa street on the north. Then it was considered venturesome to do business on Tejon street. Thirty buildings were erected and the population of the town was about two hundred. The only two story buildings in the town were the Colorado Springs hotel and the GAZETTE office. There were only 2,500 trees planted at that time.

Now the town is two miles long from north to south, the buildings have extended across Shosh's run on the east as far as the Deaf Mute institute and to the west beyond the railroad. There is a population of over 5,000 and there are at least 15,000 trees bordering the streets. The increase in the business of the town is of course immense, and the number of elegant public and private buildings something wonderful. With an opera house superior to any edifice of the kind west of Chicago and for a town of 5,000 inhabitants

probably the handsomest temple of amusement in the world, with water works and gas works, with elegant and substantial business blocks, with churches and school buildings and with mansions and cottages adorning the spacious avenues the city can justly be proud of the difference between then and now, and can most heartily congratulate herself upon the progress made in the last ten years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Resume of Its Work During the Past Year.

The Methodist Episcopal church, under the pastorate of the Rev. W. L. Slutz, has just closed a most successful year's work, gratifying alike to pastor and people. At the adjourned session of the Quarterly conference, held last Friday evening, reports were read from the various officers, from which the following data are obtained:

Receipts from all sources \$2038 11
Applied as follows:
Ministerial support 1,650 00
Current expenses 232 05
Balance on hand 154 06

The building committee, through J. W. Gilluly, treasurer, reports on the work on the new church. From this report we gather that \$5,500 has already been paid on the new building, that contracts for its completion are made, and all work is being prosecuted with a view of finishing the same at an early date.

When completed the building with the lots and parsonage will have cost about \$18,000. From the pastor's report we learn that the membership at present numbers 214, of which 60 have been received by letter during the past year, while there were 34 removed by letter. The sum of \$156 was raised for benevolent objects.

The Sunday school is in a prosperous condition and enters the new year with the following officers and teachers: Dr. T. G. Horn, superintendent; A. H. Cornman, assistant superintendent, Seth Hill, secretary; E. C. Crowley, treasurer; Thos. P. Barber, and Miss Namie Hicks, librarians; Thos. Barber, chorister; Miss Jennie Barber, organist.

Teachers—Mr. J. P. Easterly, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Current, Miss Shelton, Miss Belle Hicks, Mr. Barber, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Easterly, Mr. Hamill, Mrs. Hemenway, Mr. Morrell, Miss Hooker in charge of the infant class.

The sabbath school devotes the collection of the first Sunday of each month to the missionary cause, and that of the last Sunday to the building fund of the new church. The ladies and pastor's union is an active element in the work of the church. Through their efforts the carpets and pulpit furnishings are supplied. The officers of this valuable

THE TRUE TRAGEDY.

Testimony of the Witnesses
for the State.True is Held for Trial in
the Sum of Five Thou-
sand Dollars.

A late telegram last evening informs us that Mr. Jas. True was held for trial at Salida in the sum of \$5,000. The case has had a fair and impartial trial so far as we are able to judge. Many of the newspapers of the state have had prejudiced reports, but the judge seems to have acted wisely. The small bond received seems to indicate the feeling which appears to be that Mr. True shot in self defense. However, we give the most important part of the testimony which appeared yesterday in the Salida Mail:

This community was startled Wednesday morning by the report that P. True, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Poncha Springs, had shot and killed Mr. Randolph Carpenter, another prominent citizen of that town. Of course there were many stories floating around as to the cause and the manner of the shooting. The most ridiculous story of the whole lot was the one published by the Leadville Chronicle that True was a roving, and that he "traveled on his hands" and was one of the "wild characters" in the country. This is too ridiculous to deny. Mr. True has always been recognized as a quiet and law-abiding citizen, and the report that he had killed a man was not credited until it was proven to be absolutely true. The Denver News also published an interview with a citizen of Poncha, who said that he was generally believed that True fired his own gun on account of having to pay such high rents. The facts are that True does not pay rent on a single building in town, which is sufficient to give the lie to such a ridiculous story.

Mr. True was arrested and brought to Salida. His preliminary examination was set for 10 o'clock Friday morning before Justice Hawkins. As the testimony will give a better account than any we might be able to gather in any other way, we will let that tell the story.

The case was taken up by Justice Hawkins a few minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. True was represented by ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, of St. Louis, Judge Rice and Judge Yates, of Leadville, and S. L. Ryan, Esq., of Salida. The state was represented by J. S. Painter, Esq., of Marysville, Colonel Logan, of Buena Vista, and Mr. Custer, Esq., of Poncha Springs. An adjournment was had until 2 o'clock.

The case was called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By request of the prosecution (V. Wilson) was appointed to take testimony in the case.

William Carstaphen was sworn. Reside in Poncha. Saw defendant in his bank the time of the fire Tuesday night. Carpenter was helping to put fire out. Saw True with revolver in his hand. Heard True talking and swearing about persons had set house on fire. True stepped outside, put shot. I and others told him not to shoot but he did. I was five or six feet from True. Three shots were soon after fired by somebody in front of the bank. Know Mr. True's voice. Heard him say something but don't remember what. Mr. Carpenter called for help, staggered and I caught him. Did not see the shooting. Were persons between me and True. Saw no weapons in Carpenter's possession. Were six or eight persons present when I arrived at the scene of the fire. Door was soon after broken open. Smoke there but no fire visible. Floor was torn up and the under side of boards hot and charred and also some parts of studding. I went out and got an axe and returned, when True was putting Arnold and cursing him. I soon stepped to door and saw something passing through the air near the heads of bystanders. Did not see anything strike True. Did not see True fall. The marshal was near at the time. Was just after I saw something passing in the air that True said he was shot. The shooting occurred afterwards.

O. J. Nugent was the next witness called. Knew the deceased, Carpenter. Don't know where he was when the alarm of fire was given Tuesday night. I saw Carpenter at place where he was. We were returning to the Cottage Home hotel, heard noises at place where fire was when Carpenter went back and I went part way. Heard three shots. I was in building opposite side of street from shots. When fire alarm was given was on the walk opposite side of the street. Fire was under the bank building. I saw the fire but it was not bright. Charred the building a little. Did not see True when I was at the building at the time of the fire.

E. J. Wiley was called. Heard the alarm of fire Tuesday night. I was at the Cottage Home at the time. Did not go out of the lot. Carpenter was in sitting room playing cards. I told people in the house of the fire. Carpenter ran out toward the fire. Heard shots twenty minutes or half an hour after Carpenter left. Did not see him again until he was brought back on a cot. Saw three wounds on his person, one in his thigh, another in his body and another in his head. Carpenter made statement of the matter of his being shot. Said True shot him. He said, "If I am shot through the abdomen I will die." I did not hear him make any statement of the circumstances of the shooting. I was with him continually from the time he was shot until he died. Some person called Joe was with me part of the time. I was working for Carpenter at time of the shooting. True occupied a room connected with the Cottage Home property. Think Carpenter had been in the house but an hour previous to the alarm of fire. He had come back from town where he had been gone ten minutes. I was in True's room three quarters of an hour before the fire alarm. Went in to ask for chew of tobacco. Saw Hulbert and Bent time alarm was given. They were in the Cottage Home playing cards and ran out with the rest. Carpenter was in house when I went into True's room. Don't think I had been in True's room before.

Marshall Howard, of Poncha, was called. Tuesday night heard fire alarm. I ran to place where fire was and the door was broken in by my orders. Begun tearing up floor. Arnold came in. I told Arnold to watch that no person went in where safe and papers were. Soon True came in and said he was there and would protect his own property. Some person said to me to go outside as there was trouble out there. Went out and found Carpenter and True together fighting. Told them to stop. Did not stop when I hit True on the shoulder with my fist, and struck Carpenter either with my fist or pistol I had in my hand. After being separated they were several feet apart. Told Carpenter to go home. Said he wouldn't do it. True said to Carpenter, "You have shot me and I'll shoot you." Carpenter said nothing and True went home. I was shot by Carpenter's wife when he was shot. Did not see the pistol in hands of either when I separated them. Mr. Carpenter called True a scoundrel when they were struggling at the

time I went out. True was to the left of the door as I went out and was near a box of mineral specimens. I saw True turn and stagger as I passed out. I saw blood on his head at the time. Did not see anybody strike him. Blood was running down his face. I did not hit him on the head with my pistol. True told me to arrest Carpenter as he (C) had shot him (True). Did not see anything in the hands of either. The fire could not have started accidentally. Next morning I made examination of the premises and found inside the building a gunny sack that had been put through the floor when the fire was out at the time the fire was put out. Found paper and other things on the floor. Don't recollect that I told Carpenter to put up his pistol and go home when I went out of the bank and separated them.

Dr. Collins examined. Testified as to wounds received by Carpenter. Said there was one wound on the head made by stroke, a gun shot wound in the fleshy part of the thigh, and a gun shot wound in the body entering about the tenth rib on the left side in front. This ball was taken out of the back. Probably passed through spine, kidneys and the intestines, and was necessarily a fatal shot.

Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Court was called to order at 9:30 this morning.

L. D. Smith called. Was at scene of fire in about five minutes from the time alarm was given. Saw altercation between Carpenter and True. True asked Carpenter, "are you one of the sons-of-bitches that had something to do with this?" Carpenter said nothing but stood mute. Howard asked Carpenter, "did you shoot him?" Carpenter replied, "nothing, but he called me a son-of-a-bitch and I struck him." True said, "I have not struck him, but I will." [The testimony in regard to the shooting was similar to that given by other witnesses.] Carpenter was helping to tear up the floor in the back room when I arrived. Heard Howard say something to Carpenter about going home just before True fired. Carpenter might have had a pistol in his hands and I not able to see it.

Prosecution asked a continuance on the ground of absence of material witnesses (Hulbert, Arnold and McCarthy), until Monday. The continuance was granted, and court was adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

From Tuesday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Items of Interest from the Seat of Learning.

The new teachers in the college at the beginning of the next term promise to make a very important addition to the faculty. Professor Marden, who will have charge of the academy pupils, is a very genial, sunny man to deal with, and an excellent disciplinarian. He will give instruction in history and political science. Professor Bacon, who will have the oversight of the classes preparatory to the academy, is a man of the highest literary culture and one of the best of teachers. Professor Stone will give his entire time to geological instruction and field work. The improved facilities for metallurgical instruction will be highly appreciated by those who have already taken so much interest in this department. There will be a class in Spanish during a portion of the year under the instruction of Professor Marten.

The usual charges for tuition will be \$25 for the full term, and \$7.50 for each of the others. Except a junior fee of \$2 a term, there will be no tuition charge to pupils residing in Colorado Springs, or to those in the country whose parents have contributed to the building fund. This offer of free tuition is open only during this school year. Full tuition will, however, be charged all pupils in the preparatory classes under Professor Bacon, or if any part of the recitations of a pupil are in this department a charge will be made pro rata. The expenses for assay work will be the same as last year.

Plans for cheap rooms for young men from out of town, and for co-operative house-keeping for young women, have been made by the college authorities. The trustees have voted to open an agricultural department, the instruction during the coming year to be comprised in a course of lectures. Young men who wish to pay their way by manual labor will be furnished employment.

There has been an unlooked for delay in receiving the plans for the new wings, and further delay in settling estimates of the cost. The contracts will be given out as soon as practicable. The plans recently entered into by the trustees for the improvement of the college grounds during a term of years, will do much toward beautifying the north part of the city. In making up the amount needed to secure the generous subscription of General Palmer for the wings, and the contribution by \$8,000 by Hon. W. S. Jackson, the college has received in addition to former pledges and gifts the sum of \$2,000 from Henry Cutter and \$2,500 from A. A. Sweet, of Massachusetts. The total amount of Mr. Cutter's donations to the college is now \$9,850.

CITY COUNCIL.

Their Regular Monthly Meeting.

The city council met in their new council chamber in the Opera House block last evening, with Mayor France in the chair and present, Aldermen Giddings, Brown, Walker, Wilson and Johnson.

Alderman Brown reported that the committee appointed to select city fountains had procured two, and that they would be placed in position as soon as possible.

The council ordered that water pipes be laid from the present terminus of the main between Wasatch avenue and Weber street. Seven hundred feet of one and one-fourth inch pipe will be laid, and in order to defray the expenses a sufficient amount has been transferred from the cemetery fund to the water fund.

The invitation by the city of Durango to the council of Colorado Springs to visit their city upon the occasion of their railroad celebration, on the 5th instant, was read before the meeting and accepted. As several members of the council were absent from the city Alderman Brown moved that a committee be appointed to select certain citizens to act as proxies for the absent ones. The motion was seconded, and as such committee Mayor France appointed Aldermen Brown, Wilson and Johnson.

The council concluded to allow the chief of the fire department a salary of \$300 per annum, dating from April 1st, 1881.

Alderman Giddings moved that the marshal be instructed to enforce the collection of hack licenses, including as such "buses" which were allowed to charge a specific price for the conveyance of passengers to and from hotels and private residences.

Mayor France suggested that it was necessary for the city of Colorado Springs to have a building inspector. Alderman Wilson moved that Mr. Frank Weston be appointed as such, but the motion was not seconded, as it was deemed advisable to first have an ordinance creating the office of a building inspector. City Attorney Campbell was instructed to draw up an ordinance creating such an office, and defining the duties of the same.

The usual monthly bills were audited, and the following bills allowed, after which the council adjourned:

Giles Crissey	\$ 34.00
Platt & Clifford	4.45
A. J. Downing	11.75
Russell & Alexander	9.80
John Potter	10.00
Gazette Pub. Co.	19.55
Hogan & Dills	1.00
S. E. Seesman	41.30
M. P. Howbert & Co.	14.00
Ed. P. France	48.88
J. P. Carr	12.00
Later on ditch	12.85
Rents	50.00
A. A. McNeely	45.14
J. L. Martin	37.00
Lawrence Bentley	6.85
E. G. Murston	25.00
Platt & Clifford	2.80
Gen and Coke Co.	4.50
John Courter	72.00
Almshorn Brown	10.00
Ed. J. Moore Hise Co.	10.00
John Pickett	34.00
S. B. Westerfield	194.10
John Courter	75.00

Dr. J. A. Hart returned from his eastern visit on Sunday.

Governor Pitkin was at Manitou Sunday with his family.

Dr. C. J. Reynolds returned from his European trip on Sunday.

John Roman was lucky enough to draw the panel picture which has been on exhibition in Robinson's drug store for some time past.

The fare from Colorado Springs to all eastern points was yesterday reduced two dollars. The same reduction will take effect from Denver and Pueblo.

Mr. Charles Clinton, proprietor of the New Orleans Times, with his wife and daughters have chosen Colorado Springs for a vacation of a few weeks. They are stopping at Mrs. Macklin's on Pike's Peak Avenue.

A man who gave his name as that of Jim Doe was yesterday arraigned before Justice Pixley for drunkenness and reckless driving on the public streets. He was fined fifteen dollars and costs. He was arrested on Tejon street on Saturday night by City Marshal Beall just as he had driven into a young lady who was crossing the street at the time.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton college, was a guest at the Beech house, Manitou, on Sunday. He left yesterday for Leadville in a special car attached to the morning express, in company with Assistant Attorney General James K. McCammon and family. Mr. McCammon has been at the Manitou for several days past with his family. Mr. McCammon is a graduate of Princeton and courteously invited President McCosh to accompany him to Leadville in his special car.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Philip Phillips will appear at the Opera House on Thursday, August 11th.

Work has been commenced on the excavation for Mr. Giles Crissey's new residence on North Nevada ave.

It is intimated that hook and ladder company No. 2, of Denver, will also enter a hose team at the coming tournament.

Mr. John E. Clark, former deputy sheriff of this county and one of the charter members of the Jackson Hose company, is in the city.

The Leadville Tabors and Denver Tabors are looked upon as the hose companies that will make the best records at the tournament next week.

Mr. P. P. Farber, of New York, representing Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, the architects of the new hotel, has arrived in the city and will superintend the construction of the building.

Mr. J. W. Adams, formerly editor of the Mountaineer, has returned from an extended visit to the east. He goes to Leadville to look after his mining interests.

The Leadville Chronicle says: "Our gallant fire-boys have resolved to bring the prizes home from Colorado Springs, and to make a determined fight to have the next tournament held in Leadville."

Mr. Fred Robinson yesterday stopped entirely the sale of liquor except for medicinal purposes. The owners of the property refused to have the lease continue longer unless this was done.

The DeMoss family, consisting of eight persons, gave a vocal and instrumental concert in the school house, at Manitou last evening. The entertainment consisted of solos, duets, trios and quartets.

The neat cottage formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Ward on North Nevada avenue was sold yesterday by A. L. Lawton, real estate agent, to Mr. George S. Smith, a prominent banker of Du Quoin, Illinois.

The regular Tuesday evening dance was given in Saratoga Hall last evening. Guests from the different hotels participated and there were more dancers on the floor than customary. As a whole it was a very enjoyable affair.

The Denver Times is responsible for the following: "Henry Murot, count of Colorado, at one time a millionaire and leader of fashion in the west, and who spent \$80,000 in one visit to Europe, slept last night on the floor of a Blake street barber shop, because the proprietor could not find it in his heart to elect the now shattered old man."

WOOL MARKET.

What Boston Dealers Say of
the Outlook.Heavy Receipts --- Business
Dull and Quiet.

We have received from Denny, Rice & Co., wool commission merchants, of Boston, the following information concerning the market: "The market has been more quiet than for several weeks, although four weeks ago the total sales amounted to 1,098,454 pounds, but that was due to the holiday and the terrible event at Washington, which is still a source of so much anxiety. Manufacturers are keeping out of the market, and as they have bought more than their usual quantity in the country, they have stocks to last them some time yet. We hear, too, of manufacturers who have been rather stuck by their purchases in the country, the quality proving to be not just what they want. They are obliged to sell all they cannot use, which is generally low grade wool, and to do this they are put to buying wool in the country. In the Boston market manufacturers buy assorted wool, and anything that is a trifle heavy is thrown in. Then, too, the manufacturer in purchasing secures a cash discount, while in the country he is obliged to pay cash. Many of the direct purchases in the country this season have been barely unprofitable. The condition of the market and the views of the western farmers can be better appreciated by the fact that we hear that there are to-day in the market orders from western parties to buy wool whenever it touches one or two points below those now ruling. We note no pressure on the part of holders to sell, although rumors have been numerous concerning the decline in Michigan wool, that it had been sold at 58c., and other stuff, but investigation only establishes the fact that Michigan wool has, in spite of the bear movement, not weakened to any perceptible degree, although perhaps more wool can be bought to-day for 30c. than a week ago, but 58c. on the other hand has been freely offered and refused. This description of wool is now about all come to the front, and it will be in demand for the style of spring goods to be made. There has been quite a decline in California, and wool that was a short time ago at 21c. there is now at 18c. The amount of wool on the way from California is 4,407,102 pounds, all by water. There is a dearth of interest to be obtained from a review of so dull a market. It is possible that some buyers will go out from here to Australia, as that wool is likely to be wanted. Holders at the west are very firm, and the confidence in the future is very great. A gentleman just returned from the field remarked: "The talk at the west is all one way, and that is, that we are to have a good fall trade." Manufacturers are, however, bent upon forcing down prices by holding back, while the receipts continue heavy. There is another movement which may come, and that a buying one, when even higher prices may rule than the present ones. At present the indications are that the market will be dull and quiet for a little longer, and possibly prices may weaken under such an influence. This is the idea with a great many dealers there is no doubt; at the same time they look for quick improvement when once the demand begins in earnest, and will not press stocks. At least, in spite of the dullness of the market, that is their view to-day, and their actions sustain it.

The woolen goods market is strong and manufacturers are still behind in their orders. This is mostly in fine goods for the fall, for which large orders have been placed, as with the improvement in the times a better grade of goods is wanted. Some of the mills making fancy cassimeres have had to decline orders of late, and samples of spring goods are doing well. Manufacturing clothiers are getting a good business, and the outlook for the fall is by them regarded as excellent. There has been a good trade in shawls, and jobbers of carpets are well satisfied with the trade thereof. Blankets are in a strong position and rule firm. The commission houses are making deliveries of flannels and the demand for them is good. Felt skirts, underwear, hosiery, etc., have moved well, and jobbers are pressing the fall trade for all it is worth, so to speak.

We quote: Territory wool, embracing Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Utah. No. 1 medium good condition, 26c. No. 2 medium good condition, 25c. Fine, 2 and full good condition, 26c. Heavy and defective wools sell at 30c. on from above.

For the Fireman. Capt. Smith, of the Denver News, was down here the other day, and looked over our tournament track. He was pleased with what he saw, and in the News of yesterday makes the following good suggestion: "Colorado Springs has made ample preparations to do creditably her part in the firemen's gathering that occurs next week, while Manitou, her near neighbor towards the west, has generously offered special prizes for a free-for-all speed race, in which teams of both classes will rank as one. As our summer resort is a temperance town, in principle and practice—barring the drug stores—we would suggest the comfort of barrels of ice water on the tournament days, placed in convenient shady nooks not far from the track. This custom was followed at Council Bluffs, and was thankfully hailed by thousands of spectators. And Colorado Springs can furnish good water."

STOLEN THUNDER.

Prof. Troctor Accused of Foulplay in Ideas. To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

I was very much surprised to see in the morning GAZETTE the report of a pretended invention of Prof. Troctor for working silver mines—the whole idea which he has embodied in his invention was stolen from me. Several weeks ago Prof. Troctor was in the store try-

ing to buy some second hand hats. I gave him the particulars of an invention for which I had just filed a caveat in the patent office. In order that the public will not be deceived and invest their money for stock in a patent the priority of which will be a question of law, I desire to state that my invention was to pump the water from silver mines into large vats and then evaporate it by solar heat, the particles of silver held in solution being deposited on metallic plates which were placed in the bottom of these vats, through which a constant current of electricity was passing. These plates are afterwards to be cut up into small pieces and given to those who had first invested in the mine. Thus the money originally extracted from the pocket of the purchasers of watered mines is returned to said pocket multiplied tenfold. My invention is a benevolent scheme, while Prof. Troctor's is simply a money making transaction. Let the public beware. A. SURFOX.

EXCURSION TO DURANGO.

The special excursion train for Durango will leave Denver Wednesday, August 3d, at 2:50 p. m.; Colorado Springs, 6:37 p. m.; South Pueblo, 9:15 p. m.; Chama, 11:30 p. m.; Alamosa, 4:55 a. m.; Chama, 1 p. m.; arriving at Durango at 10 a. m. August 4th. Returning, leave Durango Saturday, August 6th, at 9 a. m., arriving at South Pueblo 5:40 a. m., August 7th, and Denver at 12 m. Stoppages will be made for meals at South Pueblo, Antonito and Chama going and returning. Passengers from points on or contingent to the Leadville division, will reach South Pueblo by the morning train, August 3d. Passes will not be good on this train for any except attaches of the company. Invited guests at Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City, Silver Cliff, Arkansas, Leadville, El Moro, Alamosa and Antonito, can secure transportation, in accordance with the terms of their invitations, by applying to agents of those stations on and after Monday, August 1. Denver parties holding invitations will please apply for transportation on and after August 1, to the undersigned, at his office in the Union depot, Denver. The special train will consist entirely of parlor chair cars. The daily papers on the line are respectfully requested to notice these arrangements.

F. C. Nims, General Passenger Agent.

MANITOU NOTES.

Midsummer Days at the Famous Resort. General J. Warren Kiefer, the representative of the Eighth Ohio district in congress, is a guest at the Manitou house where he will remain some time. Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt arrived at Manitou last night in a special train and took rooms at the Beebe house. Proprietor Jennings of the Manitou house went to Denver yesterday on business. Mr. J. A. Frechey, Mrs. E. K. Barlow, Miss Fannie Morgan and Miss Maggie Waldron constitute a prominent St. Louis party at the Cliff house. Judge J. M. Hannill, of Belleville, Illinois, is sojourning at the Barker house for the season. Mr. H. C. Paes, of Mount Vernon, Illinois, is also a guest of the same house. Mr. A. M. Ghost and wife and James A. Moreland and family, all of Denver, are among the recent arrivals at the Barker. Mr. George Winfield, the Manitou agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, commenced yesterday to move from the box car which he has so long occupied into the new depot. The building is not yet fully completed but it is expected that it will be in a few days. Mr. M. E. Le Basquet, Mrs. S. S. Edridge, Mrs. M. A. McGee, Mr. George D. McNamee, and J. W. Chase and wife of Des Moines, Iowa, arrived at the Barker house yesterday. All of the hotels at Manitou are still full and the crowd does not seem to diminish in the least. Telegrams are daily received from parties at the east asking for accommodations. Mr. D. Derryberry, the pleasant and accommodating clerk at the Cliff house, returned last evening from a visit to Denver. Fully twenty people will leave Manitou this morning for the Peak.

Good Game.

The Georgetown Courier says: "Game is said to be more plenty in Middle Park this year than for many years previously, and hunters anticipate great sport as soon as the game law is off. The increase of game is due to the absence of the Utes, who have not hunted in the park during the past two winters. The Utes were in the habit of corralling elk, buffalo, deer and antelope 'when' the ground was covered with deep snow, and slaughtering them in a manner that verged on extermination, but since they have been afraid to visit the park, game has had a chance to increase, until now there is a fine field for those who enjoy this kind of sport."

WATER WORKS.

The Citizens of Las Vegas Agitating the Question. The Las Vegas Daily Gazette of July 30th has the following in reference to the water works which are about to be constructed there:

"A meeting of the stockholders of the Agua Fria company will be held at the office of Jefferson Reynolds, president of the First National bank, this forenoon at 9 o'clock. Action will then be taken as to whether the proposition of Mr. J. M. Sigafus, of Colorado, will be accepted or not. Mr. Ed S. Alexander, the water works contractor of Colorado Springs, made arrangements with Mr. Sigafus, a wealthy capitalist, for furnishing the money to build the works. These gentlemen have been in the city several days, and have been in conference with the Agua Fria directors. Mr. Sigafus' proposition on which action is to be taken this forenoon at the stockholders' meeting, is to take the bonds of the company in payment of the money advanced towards building the works, provided the stockholders take twenty-five per cent. of the stock subscribed. This he asks as a guarantee that our citizens will

have an interest in the works when completed, and it is certainly a very liberal offer. It remains now to be seen whether the holders of the stock have sufficient interest in this much-needed public improvement to insure its success. We doubt if ever a better opportunity will be offered them to build the works, and we hope to see the proposition accepted. We need water works! No one can deny that the construction of water works, insuring us a sufficient supply of water for general and fire purposes, would be the best advertisement for Las Vegas that could possibly be imagined. We suffer by comparison with other western cities, for the lack of such works, when we have all other things in our favor. The stockholders owe it to the city to accept the proposition of Mr. Sigafus.

Mr. Burt, a prominent Michigan man, has since the execution of Cauty made known the fact that he saw Cauty shoot Perkins at Buena Vista. As he was about to leave for Europe he did not care to make the matter known at the time for fear that it would delay him from going. This makes three witnesses that saw the shooting who were not introduced by the prosecution at the trial.

Messrs. Stevens & Rouse report that the river business was never better in Colorado Springs than it is this season, and although they have increased facilities for accommodating their customers, their horses are constantly kept on the move. Some time ago they fitted out a party of tourists with conveyances for a mountain tour, and yesterday they learned that the party had in their travels reached Ogden, Utah, and were now on their return to Colorado Springs.

We stated the other day that the hook and ladder company had fitted up club rooms over the city drug store for temporary use during the tournament, but have since learned that they will be kept up permanently. The members of the company have taken interest enough in the enterprise to furnish the rooms neatly, and we understand that they have subscribed for many of the state papers for the use of the club. The hook and ladder company now has a full membership, and a club room of this kind will have a tendency to keep the members together and more fully perfect the organization.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending August 6th, 1881:

Blotter W. W.	Martin Leroy C.
Boyd Alvin C.	Matten Mrs.
Brown Mrs. Little	McLannan Hugh
Burton F. P.	Morton Charles
Castle P. C.	McGee M. W.
Chamberlain James	Morton Libbie
Coleman	McNair Helen
Cochran Col. John	Robinson Felix
Cook Della	Schwartz Mrs. Lou
Emmerson Jas. E.	Sears C. G.
Faulkner J. W.	Shannon H. G.
Foster Martin	Shoemaker C. W.
Hendon G. P.	Shields S. J.
Henderson Mrs. N.	Smith Mrs. J. W.
Hesse Dr. A. W.	Wheat Marshall
Jessup Edward	Miller Robert Bush
Johnston Alice	Morse Dr. H. L.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisers' letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., August 1st, 1881:

Albert A. W.	Meyers Nelson
Ascheom M. A.	Moore Wm.
Baxter James	Northfield B. M.
Baylor Almon	McAndrew David
Burkum Miss Eveline	Noyes N. D.
Buckley Wm.	McDowell Geo.
Bull Miss Emma	Milliken O.
Campbell Geo. W. L.	Wheat Marshall
Clarke W. D.	Perkins Henry A.
Clarke Cy H.	Price Mrs. Lewis
Carruth Jas.	Philpot R. S.
Case Mrs. Caroline	Wheat Marshall
Clements Charles	Rightman Wm.
Dewalt John	Russell Loo
Dixon Alvin	Stalle Sam'l M.
Donavan J. B.	Silver John W.
Daniels Joseph	Sage Samuel
Edwards David L.	Schmidt Miss Mary
Frost Miss Loline	Smith Miss Alice
Fogg H. P.	Southard Mrs. B.
Frost Miss Mary	Schuckey Rev. F. S.
Fuller Mrs.	Shelly Reuben T.
Goulding John	Shurtan Mrs. Thompson
Grumbel C.	Shurtan Mrs. Sarah H.
Hendrick James P.	Sweet S. H.
Hendrick Miss Mattie	Smith Mrs. Carrie
Hoyes M.	Steele Prof. J. B.
Hoffman Henry S.	Taylor James C.
Hyman Mrs. David	Yuesting Mrs. P.
Hubbard Geo. H.	Wheat Marshall
Johnson Taylor	Wrighta Kate
Johnson Drucilla	Wilson James
King Jennie	Webster John C.
Le Mahieu Isaac	Wheat Marshall
Leymar Thos. W.	Woods Mrs. Julia
McKinley D.	Woolse P. H.
Matheson M. Duncan	Young Miss Annie
McCool Mrs. W. H.	Yallans J. C.
Medley Joseph	

To obtain any of the above, please call for advertised letters, giving date of list.

A. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Ladies' Society of the Congregational church cleared over \$50 from its sociable on Tuesday night.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.